The New-York Times.

VOL. XXX.....NO. 9083. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1880. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

ALABAMA WANTS A CHANGE

A STATE WHICH WILL BE COUNTED FOR HANCOCK.

THE MOST INFAMOUS ELECTION LAW ON RECORD — AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS DISGRACED—HOW A REPUBLICAN MAJORITY OF 20,000 IS "LEGALLY" SUPPRESSED.

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 14.—Alabama disputes with South Carolina and Mississippi the honor of having the most effective shot-gun organization in the South. In 1874, by the aid of that organization, the Democrats of this State overcame a Republican majority of 35,000 votes. To do this it was found necessary to kill several of the Republicans who had the hardihood to insist upon their rights. There were the usual political "riots" in Sumter and Eufaula; Billings and Ivey, who too prominently represented their party, were riddled by bullets, and on election day companies of well-drilled riflemen rode through all parts of the State and guarded all the polls. Since that time the constant aim of the Democrats has been to remain in power and keep the Republican majority in subjection. This would have been an easy task if the shot-gun clubs could only have been permitted to follow their inclination. But, unfortunately for the supremacy of the White League, the National Democracy ordered that there should be no more political murders—this command being based upon the ground, not that it was wrong to kill "political niggers," but that, by the continuance of such crimes, the success of the party in the North would be imperiled. So the very efficient shot-gun organization of Alabama has for some time past been obliged to content itself with the uninspiring pastime of riding through the country on the eve of elections and adding to the success of county fairs. Being thus deprived of their natural allies, and fearing that if the negroes were left in peace for any length of time they might recover from the fear of wholesale massacre which had stared them in the face five years ago—that they might again attempt to elect men of their choice—the Democratic leaders determined to enact an election law which should forever keep down "the inferior race." The best thought of the party was brought to bear upon the subject. The result was the formation and enactment of an election law which is beyond all question the most infamous on the Southern statute-books. It is obviously designed not to throw safeguards round the ballot-box, but to give the dominant party an opportunity to fraudulently control elections and the count of votes. Briefly, the principal features of the iniquitous law may be recited. It provides that the Inspectors, after having counted all the votes cast at the precinct of which they have charge, shall inclose the return with one poll-list in one box. This, it is provided, shall be forwarded to the Sheriff of the county, while the ballots with the other poll-list is retained by one of the Inspectors for 60 days, at the expiration of which time, unless a contest should be made in the meantime, the ballots are to be destroyed with the poll-list. By these provisions it must be sufficiently obvious that all check upon Democratic fraud was removed. The bare return of the Inspectors is all the Board of Supervisors has upon which to base a report. If any fraud has been committed, the Inspectors have the evidence of such fraud in their own possession. *In case a contest is threatened, they have* ample time and the fullest opportunity to make the vote in the boxes, over which they have exclusive control, conform to the return. If, by reason of the grossness of the fraud, this cannot be conveniently done, the Inspectors' house can be broken into, and the ballot-box with its contents destroyed. This method of procedure has been found to work very well in a number of instances. Let it be carefully noted, in the same connection, that there is no penalty imposed upon an Inspector who fails to produce his box when called upon to do so. He has no punishment to fear if the ballots committed to his care are never seen or heard of after they are cast. Of course, all these Inspectors and Supervisors are good Democrats. They work well together for their common interest. The Sheriff to whom the returns are forwarded is also a Democrat. In fact, he is mainly responsible for the appointment of the Inspectors, and, as can well be imagined, he performs his part of the work in the pleasant little family performance to the satisfaction of every one interested.

Such are the main features of the Alabama Election law. After repeated trials it was found to have only one defect. The Republicans have always had a fashion of printing a device of some sort at the head of their tickets, and at the last election in which United States Supervisors could be employed it was proved by these devices that thousands of votes which had been cast were not counted. On this evidence, under the United States laws, a number of the men who had been engaged in the frauds were arrested and taken before the United States courts. To prevent a repetition of these "outrages," and to make it impossible to identify any ticket cast at any precinct, the last Democratic Legislature passed an amendment to the Election law, which provides that "all ballots cast in any election in Alabama shall be printed on plain white paper, not shorter than five inches nor longer than seven, and narrower than two inches nor wider than two and one-half inches, and such ballots shall have no mark or device of any sort upon them." Further, it is provided that all ballots not strictly conforming to these requirements shall be rejected as illegal and void. It was by the rigid enforcement of this law that the Democrats gained their remarkable majority in the recent State election here. At that time it was proved beyond all question that tens of thousands of votes which were put into the boxes were never counted. Yet, with barefaced impudence, it has been arranged that the very men who committed the frauds which were so thoroughly exposed then shall have charge of the polls and the count in the Presidential election next month. Under such circumstances it is hardly necessary to state that Alabama will keep her place in the solid South by a majority of not less than 75,000. The people down here are, for some not fully explained reason, very fond of what are called decisive votes, and the election managers always do their best to accommodate them. Gen. Hancock will have no reason to complain of the vote which will be counted for him by the shot-gun election Inspectors in this State.

As to the actual vote which will be cast, perhaps it may not be amiss to say a few words. They shall be only a few, for the fraud here is so apparent, so unblushing, so sickening, that neither words nor figures can convey any adequate idea of it. Still, one or two of the more striking facts may be told. The census of 1870 showed that there lived in Alabama 521,384 white people and 475,510 colored people. Of these, 104,276 white men and 96,103 colored men were known to be voters. The figures of the census for 1880 cannot now be reached, but, though they may change the aggregate of each class of voters, the proportion will doubtless be modified in favor of the colored men. It is not denied that in the past, and whenever they had an opportunity of doing so, the negroes almost to a man have acted with the Republican Party. They will certainly do so in the coming election. It is a notorious fact in Alabama that the colored people are to-day as devotedly attached to Republican principles, and to the candidates of the Republican Party, as they were during the first year of their enfranchisement. This is a fact which no honest Southern white man will deny. It is only contradicted by such malignant and irresponsible sheets as the Montgomery *Advertiser*. Every such contradiction is made for the one purpose of blinding the people of the North to the outrageous frauds which are committed here. For instance, the so-called newspaper in question, with others of the same intelligent class, have recently been at much trouble to circulate a report to the effect that there exists in this county a colored Hancock and English club with a membership of 800. This is a lie, pure, simple, and manufactured out of the whole cloth. There are 7,000 colored men in the county of Montgomery. By actual count just 16 of them have formed a colored Democratic club—the only one in this part of the country. The men who compose it are in nearly every case worthless fellows who are in the pay of the Democratic Campaign Committee. When these and many similar facts are considered, it may safely be held that at least 93,000 of the colored men in Alabama would, in a full and free election, vote the Republican ticket. To this number is to be added the white Republican vote of the mountain districts, which, at a very modest estimate is 12,000. This would make the total Republican vote about 105,000, leaving the Democrats in the minority by something like 30,000. These estimates were more than borne out by the elections of 1868 and 1872. Since then shot-guns and ballot-box frauds have been the order of the day, and half the Republican vote has been suppressed. By the same means the coming election for President will be controlled, and Alabama, which rightfully belongs to Garfield and Arthur by a majority as large as that which may be expected in Vermont, will be declared and counted for "the superb" candidate of the Democracy by a majority of anywhere from 60,000 to 75,000 votes. This much has been substantially admitted by respectable Democrats in Montgomery. Every man who is familiar with the situation here knows that the statements which I make in regard to the vote of the State and the election laws are absolutely truthful and unprejudiced. Indeed, many of the Democratic leaders, in their conversations with those whom they know to be well-informed, admit that in the coming contest the negro vote will be more or less "manipulated." They claim at the same time, however, that no violence will be used, and they talk much of "the moderate use which the Democrats make of their power," at the same time claiming that any feeling of political bitterness or intolerance which may have existed here has now entirely died out.

This latter claim will bear investigation, and, unfortunately, investigation does not prove it to be true. An incident, one among many others of the same sort which are occuring every day or two, will illustrate this. Some weeks ago, Mr. Paul Strobach, who is the Republican candidate for Congress in this district, while in the North made a somewhat plain statement of the frauds committed here in the State election. This statement was printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and because of its truthfulness and force gave great offense to the Bourbon leaders in Montgomery. From day to day, after the publication had been made, the Bourbon sheet printed here amused itself and delighted its readers by vilifying Strobach in many hard names, and accusing him of every crime in the decalogue. Ex-Gov. Watts, a very estimable old Bourbon, who wants to be made United States Senator, and who let his feelings run away with his reason, also joined in the attack, and on all sides the man who had dared to tell the truth about the Alabama election was denounced and vilified after the most approved Southern fashion. In reply to these slanders, Mr. Strobach's son-in-law and son, in his absence, printed a card accusing Watts and Company of willful misrepresentation and libel. This from "Dutchmen" and "damned Radicals" at that, was more than Southern chivalry could bear. The son of Gov. Watts must have satisfaction. He armed himself, and being "by accident" in the company of the Democratic Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff of the county, together with the reporter of the Bourbon newspaper, so called, attacked the sons of Strobach as they were walking quietly along the streets. Several shots were fired. One bullet pierced the arm of Strobach's son-in-law, and the friend of the son of the gentleman who wants to be, and doubtless will be, the next United States Senator from Alabama was satisfied. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to add that there were no arrests. If young Mr. Watts had been the wife of the sheriff of the county, who "by accident" witnessed the whole transaction, might have done his duty. As it was, the little affair was recorded as "a purely personal matter which had no connection with politics." And Alabama will be solid for "Hancock, English, and a change." H. C.

AN OHIO DEMOCRAT'S CHANGE.

THE HON. RICHARD J. FANNING'S REASONS FOR LEAVING THE PARTY.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 18.—It was noted in these dispatches a few days ago that the Hon. Richard J. Fanning, who was the Democratic candidate for re-election as Clerk of the Supreme Court at the recent election, had abandoned the Democratic Party and proclaimed himself for Garfield and Arthur. Mr. Fanning explains his reasons for the course he has taken as follows:

In the first place, I have not been fairly treated by the Democracy. They cut me on every occasion. They cut me as a candidate for the Council and the Supreme Court. Ever since the Converse fight, I have not had the full support of the party in Columbus. More than that, the order went out from Democratic State Head-quarters to cut me and others in the State. I was to be sacrificed to get votes for Lang. Frank McKinney, the Democratic Chairman heard that I knew this and had spoken of it. He came up to see me and to deny it. I told him he may have sent it out, but it went out all the same from Democratic head-quarters. I told McKinney that it was the same kind of skulduggery that was played on Tom Ewing when John G. Thompson sent word to the boys to save the Legislature and let Ewing go to ——. You never heard of such skulduggery as they practice in the State Democratic head-quarters. They gave out to Democrats, long before the election, that they would carry Ohio from 8,000 to 15,000, and that this was based upon a careful canvass of the State, while the fact was they had no such canvass. The Democratic Party, nor no other party, can flourish under such crooked management. The Democracy of Ohio have tried time after time to shake off the man who has killed Thurman and is killing the party in Ohio, but as yet have not succeeded.

"What are your reasons, other than personal, for leaving the party?"

"I am not in accord with the Democratic Party. Its disreputable record on the money question and its main reliance on a solid South for carrying the country have not my solid sympathy. But the main thing I have against the party is its management. A set of men have control and have had control of it for years who would sacrifice any person or principle for the sake of getting into power. They are a set of —— rascals."

Mr. Fanning is identified with the Ewing family, and the above doubtless reflects the views of Gen. Ewing regarding John G. Thompson.

One remarkable feature of the changes being made from the Democratic to the Republican Party is the number of prominent Catholics now supporting the Republican ticket. Mr. Fanning, as well as some of the most prominent business men that have deserted the Democracy, are pronounced and influential leaders of the Catholic faith. The Democrats are becoming alarmed at the defection so clearly apparent among the Irish voters.

THE NEW-ORLEANS REPUBLICANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 18.—The opposition of a portion of the Federal officials to the compromise adopted by the Republican State Central Committee has widened the breach more than ever. To-day the Seattle (Grant) wing of the party got in the field a straight Garfield Electoral ticket. This of course will do little harm to the national candidates as there has been no hope of carrying the State for Garfield, but a Seattle candidate for Congress in the Third District will secure the defeat of Darrall, whose chance of an election has heretofore been considered extremely good.

UNWORTHY OF ELECTION.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST CONGRESSMAN COFFROTH.

HE ILLEGALLY WITHHOLDS ONE-HALF OF A WIDOW'S PENSION—A HIGH MISDEMEANOR PUNISHABLE BY FINE AND IMPRISONMENT—THE WIDOW'S AFFIDAVIT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Among the public records of the Pension Office there is an affidavit containing serious charges against Mr. Alexander H. Coffroth, member of Congress from the Seventeenth District of Pennsylvania, which demands explanation from that gentleman, and as Mr. Coffroth is seeking a re-election from the people of his district, he will doubtless be glad of this opportunity to meet the serious allegations formally presented against him by the widow of a Pennsylvania soldier. It appears from the affidavit that about 1870 Mr. Coffroth and Thomas Ankeny, then of Pennsylvania, but now of Minnesota, were employed as attorneys by Mrs. Hester Ann Boyd, widow of Chauncey F. F. Boyd, who served with Company A, Tenth Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteers, and whose death was caused by wounds received in battle, to obtain for her the pension to which she was by law entitled; that Messrs. Coffroth and Ankeny declined to act as such attorneys unless the widow would first agree to pay them a sum equal to one-half of the full amount which might be obtained from the Government for her use; that, believing such an agreement was necessary to secure the payment of her claim by the United States, the widow assented to the illegal and exorbitant demand of the attorneys; that her claim was allowed and paid to Messrs. Coffroth and Ankeny, as her attorneys, to the amount of $808, one-half of which, namely, $404, was illegally retained by Mr. Coffroth and his partner. The facts in the case, as exhibited by the records of the Pension Office, are set forth in the following affidavit:

State of Pennsylvania, County of Somerset, ss.:

Personally appeared before me, Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of said county, Hester A. Boyd, who, being duly affirmed, says that she is the widow of Chauncey F. F. Boyd, deceased, who died 1st of July, A. D. 1869, from a wound received while in the service of the United States; that prior to his death he had made application through A. H. Coffroth, Esq., an attorney of the Somerset County Bar, for a pension on account of his service and wounds received while private in Company A, Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteers; that after his death, she, as his widow, prosecuted a claim for pension through Thomas Ankeny, now of Minneapolis, Minn., and said A. H. Coffroth; that they refused to undertake her claim unless she would agree to give them one-half the amount they secured for her, and that under the impression it was necessary (in order to secure the pension) for her to allow them that proportion she did finally agree to their proposal or demand; that on or about — day of August, 1871, she was informed by them that they had gotten the first payment on the pension, amounting to $808, one-half of which, $404, they left in bank for her, and which was all she received at that time, and all she ever received on that judgment, while they retained the other half as their fee; that her certificate is No. 151,835, dated 10th July, 1871; that she never saw the draft, check, or other order for amount paid by the Government on this first payment, and further says that if such order, draft, or check was made payable to her order, it was indorsed for her without her authority.

HESTER A. BOYD.

Affirmed and subscribed before me this 2d day of March, A. D., 1879.

H. F. SCHELL, Prothonotary.

[L.S.]

In view of the statutes bearing on this subject the above affidavit forms a serious charge against Mr. Coffroth. In order to protect claimants for pension and bounty land against *such shameful imposition as that alleged* against Mr. Coffroth by the widow of Chauncey F. F. Boyd, Congress enacted laws prescribing pains and penalties against "any agent or attorney, or any other person instrumental in prosecuting any claim for pension or bounty land, who shall, directly or indirectly contract for, demand, or receive, or retain any greater compensation for his services or instrumentality in prosecuting a claim than is provided in the title (of the Revised Statutes) pertaining to pensions." In order that the full character of the offense alleged against Mr. Coffroth may be fully understood, those sections of the Revised Statutes which make such conduct as is described in Mrs. Boyd's affidavit a high misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, are appended:

SEC. 4,785. No agent or attorney or other person shall demand or receive any other compensation for his services in prosecuting a claim for pension or bounty land than such as the Commissioner of Pensions shall direct to be paid to him, not exceeding $25.

SEC. 4,786. It shall be the duty of the agent or attorney of record in the prosecution of the case to cause to be filed with the Commissioner of Pensions, for his approval, duplicate articles of agreement, without additional cost to the claimant, setting forth the fee agreed upon by the parties, which agreement shall be executed in the presence of, and certified by, some officer competent to administer oaths. In all cases where application is made for pension or bounty land, and no agreement is filed with and approved by the Commissioner, as herein provided, the fee shall be $10, and no more.

It will be seen from reading the above sections of the Revised Statutes that the maximum fee which Messrs. Coffroth and Ankeny could legally demand for such services as were rendered by them in the case of Mrs. Boyd was $25, and that in order legitimately to claim that sum it was necessary to file with the Commissioner of Pensions an agreement in writing with the claimant to the effect that she assented to the payment of the sum named. It does not appear, however, that any such agreement was filed with the Commissioner of Pensions, so that Messrs. Coffroth and Ankeny are liable to the charge of having unlawfully withheld nearly $400 from the widow of a deceased soldier. For this violation of law the statutes prescribe a penalty of $500 and two years' imprisonment at hard labor, as will be seen from section 5,485 of the Revised Statutes, which reads as follows:

SEC. 5,485. Any agent or attorney, or any other person instrumental in prosecuting any claim for pension or bounty land, who shall directly or indirectly contract for, demand, or receive or retain any greater compensation for his services, or instrumentality in prosecuting a claim for pension or bounty land than is provided in the title pertaining to pensions, or who shall wrongfully withhold from a pensioner or claimant the whole or any part of the pension or claim allowed and due such pensioner or claimant on the land warrant issued to any such claimant, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall, for every such offense, be fined not exceeding $500, or imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Unfortunately for Mrs. Boyd she did not discover that she had any legal redress for the alleged imposition practiced by Mr. Coffroth and by which $400 were wrongfully withheld from her, until too late to institute suit, and for the reason that she was barred by the Statute of Limitation. Therefore, it was that when Mrs. Boyd applied to the Pension office, with a view of securing the assistance of the Commissioner of Pensions to obtain the money of which she claims she was defrauded by Mr. Coffroth and his partner, that officer made no inquiry into the matter, but referred her for redress to the courts of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Coffroth is at present Chairman of the House Committee on Invalid Pensions and is a candidate in the Seventeenth District of Pennsylvania for re-election, and he cannot afford to permit the charges above described to pass without explanation. It is true that he could not be tried, and, if found guilty, fined and imprisoned for this alleged swindling of the widow of a deceased soldier, because he could plead the Statute of Limitation in bar of trial; but he can be made to answer at the bar of public opinion, and in the presence of such an indictment there can be no doubt as to what the popular judgment will be, unless he can establish his innocence. A man who has appropriated to his own use money intrusted to him by the Government to pay the widow of a United States soldier should not be returned to Congress by a Pennsylvania constituency.

STATE COMMITTEE WORK.

EVERYBODY OVERWHELMED WITH BUSINESS —THE GRANT AND CONKLING MEETINGS.

Business has become so brisk and important at the Republican State Head-quarters that it was found necessary yesterday to put up a notice at the door leading to the Secretary's rooms admonishing callers who had occasion to enter to dispatch their business rapidly, and if they only came for conversation on politics to refrain from entering and disturbing those who could not spare time for interruptions. At no time during the day and evening were the outer rooms empty, and from 7 until 10 o'clock in the evening the rooms, not only of the Secretaries, but those outside of them and the apartment of the Chairman, were thronged by prominent Republicans. Few of them were mere idlers. Gen. Arthur had a line of busy workers—leading and active Republicans—waiting constantly to consult with him, and there seemed to be no probability that he would escape before the early hours of the morning. This would not be an unusual thing, for it has been absolutely necessary, in order to keep pace with the increasing work of the campaign, for the Chairman and nearly all of his aides to remain late at their desks. That they have worked to some purpose is proved by the reports from the interior of the State, which show that the party is in excellent working order, marching solidly together with a degree of enthusiasm and confidence that was great before Oct. 12, but has been enormously strengthened by the result of the elections in Indiana and Ohio.

Many inquiries came from the interior of the State as to the meetings at which Gen. Grant and Senator Conkling are to be present. Last night it had been settled that Gen. Grant and Senator Conkling should appear together in Utica, and in the meantime Senator Conkling will make a speech at Jamestown on the 21st. On the 26th there will be a great meeting in Syracuse, at which Gen. Grant will preside. Senator Conkling, on the same night, will address a meeting in Rochester. Senator Conkling is set down to speak in Lockport on the 28th, and in Buffalo on the 28th. It is questionable whether Gen. Grant will be able to delay his trip West so as to stop after leaving Syracuse, but the pressure to have him do so is very great, and it is just possible that he will be prevailed upon to stop at Lockport and Buffalo to preside over the meetings which Senator Conkling is to address in those cities. Telegrams pour into the committee room demanding that Gen. Grant and Senator Conkling shall come to all parts of the State, and it would be utterly impossible to arrange any programme that would not disappoint thousands of Republicans who are anxious to greet Gen. Grant and the distinguished Senator at the same time.

The banner which marked the location of the *New-York delegation on the floor of the Chicago Convention, which was carried off as a* souvenir by Mr. Bernard Biglin and inscribed with the words, "The solid 306," is now nailed upon the door leading to the Secretaries' rooms, and attracts the attention of all visitors.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE CZAR.

A QUESTION AS TO HIS NEW WIFE'S RANK—PROPOSED ABDICATION IN FAVOR OF THE CZAREWITCH.

VIENNA, Oct. 18.—The Vienna *Presse* says: "We learn on the best authority that the Princess Dolgorouki married the Czar as the younger niece of the Governor-General of Moscow, and not as the sister of Count Albetinski. Negotiations respecting the future position of Princess Dolgorouki and her children are still pending. It is proposed that the latter be recognised as Princes of the blood and take rank after the Grand Dukes. Should the Czarewitch consent to this arrangement, the Czar will appoint him Co-Regent and transfer to him the reins of government, the Czar retaining the imperial privileges and retiring permanently to Livadia."

LONDON, Oct. 18.—A dispatch from Berlin says: "Persistent reports continue to reach here in regard to the very indifferent health of the Czar, and his inclination to abdicate in favor of the Czarewitch, who has gone to Livadia, a fact which does not much support the statement that owing to the Czar's marriage the Czarewitch has quarreled irreconcilably with the Czar."

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "The Tekke Turcomans have again resumed the offensive. They made repeated energetic attacks during the past fortnight in all directions along the Russian lines from Krasnovodsk and Tchikislar to Barni, but the attacks were repulsed with trifling loss."

PUBLIC EVENTS IN FRANCE.

THE EXPULSION OF RELIGIOUS ORDERS—PRINCE JEROME'S CLAIMS—GEN. DE CISSEY'S TROUBLES.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—The Carmelite and Barnabite establishments closed on Saturday last numbered 16, with 200 inmates. There were demonstrations of sympathy with the communities at several places. At Montpellier the Bishop, in full pontificials, waited on the Prefect and informed him that he was excommunicated.

A deputation consisting of the promoters of the Bonapartist meeting which adopted the resolution summoning Prince Jerome to renounce his claims to the throne in favor of Prince Victor, to-day requested an audience with Prince Jerome. The Prince, however, replied in a letter that he considered it useless to receive them, as he was unaccustomed to submit to interrogations or to exculpate himself from false accusations. He preferred to leave them free to act according to their own wishes, merely expressing pity for the honest men whom they led astray. Prince Jerome declined to discuss the puerile illusions of his opponents, remarking that it sufficed on his own behalf and that of his sons to point out the diversity between their political views and his own.

NANTES, Oct. 18.—Gen. de Cissey issued an order to-day taking leave of the Eleventh Army Corps.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—A Paris correspondent says: "No unprejudiced man would imagine Gen. de Cissey guilty of the delinquencies imputed to him, nor must it be supposed that Gen. Farre, Minister of War, lent any credit to the imputations. What, however, fully justifies Gen. Farre in his exceptional severity is the fact—for Gen. de Cissey does not appear to dispute the genuineness of two letters bearing his signature which were publicly read in the trial of M. Ivan de Woestyne—that he abused his position as Minister of War by siding with Mme. Jung against Lieut.-Col. Jung, who had obtained a judicial separation from his wife."

NEW-JERSEY PRESBYTERIANS.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 18.—The Synod of New-Jersey, comprising all the Presbyterian churches in the State, began its annual session at Bridesburg this evening.

NEW-YORK REPUBLICANS

ERIE COUNTY WELL EQUIPPED FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

A LARGE NUMBER OF EARNEST REPUBLICAN WORKERS—A MAJORITY OF 4,000 EXPECTED—BUSINESS MEN AND YOUNG VOTERS UNITED FOR GARFIELD—THE LOCAL CANVASS.

BUFFALO, Oct. 17.—The Republican campaign in Erie County opened nearly a month earlier than in any other county in the State. It was begun Aug. 3 by the grand reception given to Gen. Garfield on his passage through the city, and has been kept up with unremitting vigor and enthusiasm from that day to this. One of the results is that there is now one of the most thorough and perfect organizations ever seen in the county. Republicans unite in saying that nothing like it has existed here since 1856. And, independent of party organization, they also unite in saying that there never has been such a spontaneous uprising of the people in behalf of Republican principles since 1860 as exists to-day. The manufacturing and business classes, almost to a man, are enlisted on the Republican side, irrespective of past party affiliations. The open and avowed desertions from the Democratic ranks among those classes are so numerous as to challenge time and space in their enumeration; but a much larger number of changes are among men who make no public avowal of it, but who quietly say to their friends that they are going to vote for Garfield and Arthur, deeming it best for the financial and business interests of the country as well as for their own. One notable feature of the campaign is the change of front of an entire class of the population of Buffalo—the Hebrews—who have hitherto been counted with the Democrats, but who now, with scarcely an exception, are in favor of the Republican ticket, and are contributing their money freely to its success. Another feature in the accession to the Republican ranks of a very large majority of the young men of the county who have just reached their majority and have their first vote in November. They have an organization of their own in Buffalo called the "Young Men's Club," numbering over 1,000 members, a very large portion of whom are sons of Democrats. There is also another unique organization here, composed largely of young men, known as "306." This organization comprises over 1,500 members, and there are 400 more applicants for membership at the last initiation, which takes place to-morrow night. Every member of the organization is pledged to the support of the entire Republican ticket, from top to bottom, and every member is to do duty at the polls on election day. It is a secret organization, and, for that reason, is specially terrifying to the Democracy, who are greatly exercised to know what it means. In some of the country towns the frightened Democrats have conceived the idea, and are circulating it around, that it is an organization "for the purpose of seating Garfield whether he is elected or not." None of the members take the trouble to contradict this translation of the cabalistic figures, "306," but, in point of fact, it only means the 306 solid votes that Gen. Grant received at the Chicago Convention. Some stalwart friends of the ex-President, after the Democrats began to make such a fuss over the figures 329, conceived the idea of organizing a campaign club with "306" as a motto. The idea took rapidly, and at every meeting of the club since they have had more applicants than they could initiate. The members all wear badges under the lapels of their coats, consisting of the figures "306," in gilt, about an inch in length. It is now one of the largest and most effective working clubs in Buffalo. Then there is the Erie County "Veteran Association," numbering 1,500 members, who had a parade yesterday afternoon, and listened to an eloquent and most effective speech from *Gen. Woodford, who was in the city on his re*turn from the West. In addition to the above there are Republican campaign clubs in every ward in the city and in each of the 25 county towns, besides 7,500 "Boys in Blue," who have *been supplied by the County Committee with* uniforms and torches. It will be seen from this that Erie County is pretty well equipped for the campaign, and if she does not give a good account of herself on Nov. 2 it will not be the fault of the working Republicans of the county.

But, in addition to their exertions, the Republican strength in this campaign is largely augmented by the support it gets from the quiet business classes, who seldom take an active part in politics. The "silent vote," as it is called, is what will tell in November, and the result, not only in Erie County, but all through the State, is likely to be as great a surprise to the Republicans as it is to the Democrats. Gen. Woodford said to THE TIMES's correspondent yesterday that he would stake his reputation as a prophet on the statement that the Republican Electoral ticket will go to the Harlem River with a majority of 120,000. This is about equivalent to the prediction of Gov. Alvord, in Syracuse, the other day, that the Republicans will carry the State by 40,000 majority. I find many Republicans in Buffalo who are equally sanguine. Chickens cannot be accurately counted before they are hatched, and prophesies, except by foreigners, are generally subject to a heavy discount; but there is one test which the New-York City politician, particularly of the Democratic stripe, is apt to consider nearly infallible. That test is the condition of the betting market. The politicians of Buffalo, equally with New-York, are much given to faith in this test, and if the Democrats of the Metropolis are as ready now as they have been all Summer long to offer two to one on the election of Hancock they can come to Buffalo and be accommodated. Nay more, they can have the figures reversed, so as to read one to two on Hancock, and can make their bets on the general result or on New-York State alone. If this be not satisfactory, they may even have bets at very small odds—say seventy-five to one hundred—that Hancock will not carry a single Northern State.

So far as Erie County is concerned, the majority for the Republican Electoral ticket is estimated at the head-quarters of the County Committee from 3,000 to 4,000. Mr. Lyman Baker, the Chairman of the committee, puts it at the safe figure of 3,000. Mr. King, the Treasurer, who is a German, will not accept one less than 4,000, and that is the estimate of a majority of leading Republicans whom I have met here. Hayes's majority in 1876 was 766. The German population of Buffalo, it should be remarked, is almost solid for Garfield and Arthur, especially the substantial portion that has any business interests at stake. Carl Schurz is to address them in German on Thursday next at the great Wigwam on Main-street, which holds 10,000 people. He will also be invited to speak in English on the following night. Senator Conkling has been invited to address the business men of Buffalo and their employes on Oct. 28, and has accepted. A large number of Democratic business men and manufacturers joined in this invitation, and the turn-out on that occasion, which is to be the last of the campaign, is expected to be the largest ever seen in Buffalo.

The Republicans expect to elect their Congressman, county ticket, and four out of the five Assemblymen by good majorities. For Congressman they have nominated a representative business man, as well as one of the best citizens of Buffalo—Myron P. Bush, a retired leather merchant. He is a man of wealth, of irreproachable character, and a firm believer in Republican principles, although he never took an active part in politics. He did not seek the nomination, and does not want the office, but he has consented to accept on the assurance that he would unite the party and secure a Republican Representative from this district. His campaign is in the hands of sagacious and reputable leaders of the party, and his election by a large majority is well assured, although the Democrats have nominated the richest man they could find in their ranks who would accept, and are expecting a fat feast out of his contributions to their fund. It is reported, however, that Mr. Jonathan Scoville—this is the name of their candidate—has put a bung in his barrel since the Indiana election, and the "sugar" does not flow as freely as it did. If this be so he has shown more shrewdness than a majority of his fellow-citizens gave him credit for. He is a car-wheel manufacturer and a bachelor, and bears a character as nearly opposite to that of his opponent as can well be. More might be said if there were any prospect of his election. But there is not.

The Republicans have nominated for District Attorney Edward W. Hatch, of whose election there is no doubt. His opponent is Robert C. Titus. The Assembly nominees on the Republican side are Frank Sipp, of the Second District, who was a member last year; Arthur W. Hickman, of the Third District, a new man, and Henry J. Hurd, of the Fifth District, last year's member. Mr. Roberts, of the Fourth District, declines a renomination, and his successor has not yet been named. Nor has there been any nomination in the First District, last year represented by Mr. O'Brien. The Republicans feel sure of carrying all the districts except the First, which is strongly Democratic, and was only carried by Mr. O'Brien last year through divisions in the ranks of his opponents. The Congressional election in this district, it should be remarked, is for the unexpired term of Dr. Pierce, who has resigned, as well as for the full term commencing December, 1881.

GOOD WORK ELSEWHERE.

FRANK C. BROWNELL AIDING THE CAMPAIGN—ENTHUSIASTIC GATHERINGS.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 18.—A large and enthusiastic mass-meeting was held at Pine Bush, in this (Ulster) county Saturday evening, and was addressed by Capt. Frank C. Brownell, the avenger of Ellsworth, and A. T. Clearwater, District Attorney of Ulster County. Delegations were present from Ellenville, Accord, High Falls, Stone Ridge, and all the villages within a radious of 15 miles, and paraded the county, preceded by the Kerbonkeon cornet band and a troop of Boys in Blue on horseback, and were followed by over 300 wagons in line. It is estimated that there were over 3,000 persons present. This is Brownell's first appearance in this State, he having come from Indiana on Saturday. He uses a school history in use in the South, which teaches the most infamous doctrines as to the rights of the Southern States. The meeting was intensely enthusiastic, and both speakers were repeatedly interrupted with thundering rounds of applause.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Oct. 18.—A large Republican torchlight procession paraded the principal streets here this evening, under command of Col. H. D. W. C. Hill. The procession consisted of 100 mounted men, three companies of Boys in Blue, and two companies of the Garfield and Arthur Club, with the Hon. H. G. Burleigh, President, at the head; also, a company of citizens, with two bands. The residences of all the Republicans were brilliantly illuminated. After the parade, a short address was given by the Hon. W. H. Tefft. The greatest enthusiasm prevails in this town.

THE PULLMAN CAR PATENTS.

ANSWER OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO COMPANY TO THE SUIT AGAINST IT—THE PULLMAN PATENTS SAID TO BE INVALID.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has filed its answer to the suit of the Pullman Palace Car Company, of Chicago, for an injunction to prevent the introduction of palace cars on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad similar in construction to those of the Pullman Company. The suit of the palace car company was entered three weeks ago, the Baltimore and Ohio having ended its contract on Oct. 1, and having begun the building of cars for itself at Cincinnati. The answer of the Baltimore and Ohio claims that the Pullman patents are invalid, many of them having been anticipated by other inventors; that many of the claimed inventions are found in cars used long prior to the Pullman patents; and that the reissue which Pullman took out in 1875, was for a different invention from that of his original patent. The Baltimore and Ohio Company claim that Pullman has repeatedly, on the ground of defective specifications in previous patents, had new ones issued, and in this way has extended his original device into a much larger claim. In 1875, Pullman filed a bill against the Barney and Smith Manufacturing Company, of Cincinnati, to restrain their manufacture of cars, which he claimed infringed his patent. This is the company manufacturing cars for the Baltimore and Ohio, and which has also manufactured cars for the Central Pacific, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and other railroad companies, as well as for the Wagner Sleeping Car Company. Testimony has been taken in *this case at Cincinnati, but no injunction has* ever been obtained. Similar suits were brought against the Wagner Company in Chicago and New-York with similar results. The defendants also claim that the Michigan Central, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Central Pacific, and other roads, are using cars similar to those manufactured for the Baltimore and Ohio, and that the Pullman Company has never sought to restrain them; also that all of Pullman's 30 patents have expired except one, and that has only two years to run.

The Pullman Company's counsel, which includes Messrs. Dickenson, of New-York; Thurlor, of Rhode Island; Offield, of Chicago, and Steele, Carter & Sterling, of Baltimore, to-day asked the court for an order to restrain the Baltimore and Ohio from using the cars pending the hearing of the case. This the court refused to grant, and the Baltimore and Ohio will put on its new cars Nov. 1. The hearing in the case has been postponed until November.

ATLANTA'S MILITARY FESTIVAL.

TROOPS FROM ALL OVER THE COUNTRY ATTENDING THE GATE CITY GUARD'S CELEBRATION.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 18.—Forty companies, from all parts of the Union, have arrived here to take part in the Gate City Guard festival, and attend the laying of the corner-stone of their armory, as a memorial of the return of peace and good will. Thousands of visitors, from Maine to Texas, are here, and others are coming. Military excursion trains from St. Louis and Chicago have just arrived. The city is crowded to overflowing, and the citizens are throwing open their homes. Processions and bonfires are amusing the crowds to-night. Addresses of welcome have been delivered by Gov. Colquitt and Mayor Calhoun. The music of "Dixie" and "Yankee Doodle" were both loudly cheered. The city is fluttering in national flags. Gen. Henry Hunt, of the Fifth United States Artillery, has been elected Commander-in-Chief of all the forces. There will be a review to-morrow, and a sham battle after the corner-stone is laid on Wednesday. The following companies among others have arrived: Putnam Phalanx, of Hartford, Conn.; Sedgwick Guards, Waterbury, Conn.; Sherman Cadets, Lawrence, Mass.; Washington Light Infantry, Washington, D. C.; Montgomery Grays, Montgomery, Ala.; Mobile Rifles, Mobile, Ala.; Old Guard, New-York City; Floyd Rifles, Macon, Ga.; Richland Rifles and Richland Light Dragoons, of Columbia, S. C.; Eufaula Rifles, Eufaula, Ala., and Southern Rifles, of Talbotton, Ga.

AGENT BERRY IN JAIL.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 18.—A telegram to Gov. Pitkin says that Indian Agent Berry, Hoyt, Cline, and Meacham are all now in jail at Gunnison City, charged with the murder of Jackson, the freighter.

Advices come from Saguache that William S. Peck, a Government scout, gives testimony which goes to prove that Berry, Meacham, Holmes, and Cline intentionally gave young Jackson over to the Indians. He says that Col. Beaumont, who with his cavalry was a short distance from Cline's ranch, en route to Garland, offered to protect the freighters, but Berry and others ordered him to proceed to Garland. The scout states that he examined

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS

GEN. GARFIELD AND THE GERMANS

A VISIT FROM THE GERMANS OF CLEVELAND—HIS RESPONSE TO THEIR CONGRATULATIONS.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 18.—Gen. Garfield's chief duty these days is to receive deputations of enthusiastic Republicans, who desire to congratulate him upon the result in Ohio and Indiana. To-day nearly 500 Cleveland Germans called on him and were treated to speeches by Gen. Garfield and others.

Gen. Garfield said: "I am very glad to see you here, and to receive your words of welcome, and these words of earnest patriotism that your Chairman has spoken. I have caught some of the inspiration of his thought, though not all, but enough of it to make me know the heartiness of your greeting, and to be able to thank you for it from a full and cordial heart. You have an advantage over us in one thing at least. You come here with all the precious memories of the old fatherland; but you have come here to share with us the glories and the hopes of this new world, which is our immediate fatherland. Your Chairman has been pleased to refer to a remark I once made when speaking of the death of an eminent German member of Congress, that it was a misfortune in one sense to call him a foreigner, because as I said, all the English-speaking people, especially the English people from whom we come, drew their old traditions from, and found their first fatherland in, the forests of Germany, and it was so when, 2,000 years ago, that body of travelers and bold pioneers crossed the German Ocean to aid in a struggle on the island of Britain. When, ruddy and strong and yellow haired, the blue-eyed Saxons came, they planted the principles of Teutonic liberty in England, and an old writer of centuries ago said that the Constitution of Great Britain came from the woods of Germany. Our branch of the family is the earlier branch, the elder brother. You have come later to join us, the younger sons of modern Germany, to meet your old brothers in this New World because you love the larger liberties and the larger opportunities and the greater aspirations this new centennial has opened up to us all. Not many generations ago our fathers were foreigners from the Teutonic races, from the Latin, from all the races of Europe. The best elements come, and, mingling here like any other body of metals, it makes a stronger result than any one of the parts alone, and we are better for the mixture. Your Chairman has quoted a line from Schiller, the great poet. Heaven, in which he said that to go into a foreign land there could be no worse thing than to be a German. Much as I respect your poet I think he slandered the foreign world. It may have been true of other countries in Europe, it was never true on the continent of America. If even in American madness it was true some 25 years ago, it has ceased long ago to have any truth in our modern America. You represent in your fatherland old and remarkable traditions, and I know your own hearts have been stirred by the event that occurred only a few days ago on your own Rhine, when that magnificent Cathedral of Cologne, which has been 630 years a-building, with the scaffold hardly down for a day, was just brought to its final completion and dedicated to peace. It has lived through all dynasties; it has lived through all religions, it has lived through all reigns and through all wars, to be dedicated at last by Kaiser Wilhelm to peace and the glorious memories of Germany. That is a wonderful thing for you to have a share in.

"But, I trust, fellow-citizens, that you have come here to help us build a grander temple. Not a Gothic cathedral, hewn from the quarries of the Rhine, but made out of the hearts and lives and aspirations and hopes of all the people who have come into the country to make it their home and to build here institutions that shall not, I trust, be finished in 600 years from to-day, but shall go on, its grand structure always rising, its foundation always deepening, and its dome always high and always free for all the people who come here to be Americans and dwell with us. To all such people the genius of America speaks in the language of another German poet—the great Norvalis.

"'Gieb freulich mir die hände
Sei bruder mir, und wende
Den blick vor deinem elude
Nicht weiden weg von mir.
Im temple wo wir knien
Ein gott wohnt wir alehen,
Ein gewalt für das wir
Gleben ein himmel mir und dir."

"Such is the welcome that America gives to all people. I thank you for this call to-day, fellow-citizens. I thank you for your kindness of expression, and I conclude by saying, 'Willkommen alle.'"

The colored people of Cleveland go on Wednesday, and on Friday a deputation is coming up from Erie, Penn. To-morrow the Lincoln Club, of Indianapolis, will pay its respects. It will arrive by special train Tuesday morning and then come to Cleveland, by noon, when a grand public reception with parade will be tendered it. Gov.-elect Porter will accompany the club.

SECRETARY SHERMAN SERENADED

A WELCOME BACK TO WASHINGTON—SPEECHES BY MR. SHERMAN, GEN. DEVENS, AND OTHERS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The serenade to Secretary Sherman to-night by the Republican clubs of this District was an enthusiastic and imposing affair. The various clubs formed in procession, and, headed by the Marine Band, marched through several of the principal streets to the residence of Mr. Sherman on K-street. The block in which the Secretary resides was brilliantly illuminated. Chinese lanterns were suspended from a continuous line fastened to the trees on both sides of K-street, and extending from Thirteenth to Fourteenth, while fire-works were liberally displayed from Franklin-square, immediately in front of the block in which Mr. Sherman's residence is. A stand tastefully decorated with bunting and hung with colored lanterns was erected in front of Mr. Sherman's house for the accommodation of the speakers. The procession having marched by the stand, a countercharch was made when the various clubs bearing torches were massed in front. After the performance of several airs by the Marine Band, Secretary Sherman appeared on the stand, and was received by the assembly with great enthusiasm. He spoke as follows:

"In all my experience of political contests I never knew one more important and decisive. Both parties feel the importance of success. Every honorable effort was made on both sides to secure it; and fellow-citizens, it may be worth while to state the causes of the Republican victory in Ohio and Indiana. The first of all was the great prosperity of the country during the Administration of President Hayes. The resumption of specie payments was bitterly opposed at every stage by the Democratic party. While Senator Bayard, in New-York, was denouncing the Republican Party for not destroying the greenback, the Democratic party was denouncing us in the West for not issuing more. The Republican policy of reducing the interest on the public debt by the process of refunding was steadily denounced by the Democratic Party in Indiana, because we did not set the paper mills at work to print more notes to pay the bondholders, and in Kansas because we did not apply our surplus revenue to pay off the notes instead of the bonds. The people appreciated the reduction of the interest of the debt, the rapid payment of the principal, and the advance of our notes to the par standard. Prominence added the Republican Party to them all the schemes of the Democratic party. Some of them were advocating the repeal of the national banks, with a view to revive the State banks, but the people were satisfied that the national bank system was the best that had ever been devised and would not risk its being hampered with another financial question that gravely divided and weakened the Democratic Party was the tariff question. The Republican Party has steadily supported a system of tariff laws, which, while it furnished ample revenue, also fostered and diversified American industry. The Democratic Party threatened all these industries. They resolved in favor of a tariff for revenue only. This was their old doctrine, but they forgot the great changes that has occurred since 1860, when our manufactures were an insignificant part of our productions. Instead of standing by their platform they were for protection in New-Jersey, and free trade in Kentucky, and in Indiana they did not know where they were. They got Gen. Hancock to assist the Democratic platform, by absurdly saying that tariff was a local question, and, finally, by coming out for universal protection. On every one of these issues they were driven by experience of the canvass to come over to the Republican ground on which we have always stood. Republican principles was at a decided advantage. The Republican Party had its fixed principles embodied in existing laws, which were daily exhibiting their results in increasing prosperity, while the Democratic Party had not the same advantage. Its principles were a series of pure negations. They could stand. As long as they were opposed to Republican measures it was

its intense nationality, its love of country, its flag, its history, and its strength. The Democratic Party is tied down with its old dogma about State rights. It doesn't feel the impulse of patriotism because its patriotism is bounded by State lines. It takes no pride in our grand history because the majority of that party was against the country during the war. To sum up all the causes of the Democratic defeat in Ohio and Indiana, I would say that the people thought they could not be trusted with the money or industries of the people, nor with their national flag, or national honor, nor with the social rights of American citizens, especially with those of the freedmen enfranchised by the war. The people of those States are satisfied with the existing order of things, except that they wish a Republican Congress and a Republican President would take further security for the protection of all citizens in equal civil and political rights. They want resumption maintained, refunding continued, and American industries protected and expanded. These can best be secured by the election of James A. Garfield as President.

Attorney-General Devens, who followed Secretary Sherman, said:

We have met this campaign of 1880 in a season of prosperity such as no nation has ever experienced. In 1876 the Republican Party was compelled to meet the charges of a season of depression, when workshops were shut up, and at a season when we were struggling toward the goal of resumption. In 1875 we had made up our minds, after the convulsions which had occurred by reason of our irredeemable currency and wild speculation, that there was but one course to pursue, and that was to return to specie payments. The Republican Party met that issue as it has met all the issues that have been forced upon it during its long career. It said to the people, these things are not joyous for the present, but though grievous, we will submit patiently to resumption and prosperity will follow. When Rutherford B. Hayes was made President, and put John Sherman at the head of the Treasury, every man in the country had a right to expect confidently that we were going to resume specie payments. (Cheers.) Mr. Sherman said the law was not all he desired, but that it would do, and he asserted that in 1879 specie payment would be resumed according to that law, and so it was. And although we saw prosperity and business activity on every hand, yet it was an anxious day when we realized that resumption was upon us. Upon all the principles which it has announced the Republican Party has stood firm, while the Democratic platforms has become more and more rickety day by day. Why, even Gen. Hancock, in his letter of acceptance, stated that nothing had been done in the Democratic platform in reference to the constitutional amendments; that he knew all the people in the country believed in those. So he repaired the platform in this respect. From time to time, many other little oversights of the Democrats have kept Gen. Hancock busy, such as the subject of rebel claims. Then when we pointed out that if free trade was brought about every furnace would be cold, and every valley now musical with the sound of the loom would be silent forever. Gen. Hancock comes to the rescue, and puts forth some of the most delightful views on tariff that ever were heard or read of. He stated that the tariff was not much of an affair anyhow, and was merely of local importance, and then, upon the suggestion of a gentleman from New-Jersey, Gen. Hancock adds still another page to the Democratic platform, which has become like the King in Hamlet, "a thing of shreds and patches." The Republican platform stands where it always did, in favor of a sound financial basis, of protection to American industry, of the payment of all obligations, and in favor of the equality of all men before the law. And should the result of this election be, as I hope it will be, the total and entire disposal of the Democratic Party, I think there will be none to mourn for it.

Speeches were also made by District Attorney Riddle, ex-Senator Pomeroy, and the Hon. J. A. Hubbell.

INGERSOLL IN ROME.

ROME, Oct. 18.—Though the announcement came late that Col. R. G. Ingersoll was to speak in this city this evening, it was sufficient to call out the largest and most enthusiastic audience ever held in Sink's Opera-house. Many were present from surrounding towns, villages, and cities. The Utica Glee Club and the Hamilton College Glee Club were present, and contributed to the success of the occasion. The meeting was called to order by the President of the Veterans' Garfield and Arthur Club, Capt. P. A. Wheeler, and the Hon. M. D. Barnett made Chairman. Col. Ingersoll completely captured the audience at the outset and spoke for two hours. His coming here is conceded by all to have been productive of great good to the Republican canvass in this city.

OHIO ELECTION RETURNS.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 18.—The official vote of Hamilton County shows: For Secretary of State—Townsend, (Rep.,) 33,123; Lang, (Dem.,) 31,583; Lloyd, (Nat.,) 53; Doane, (Proh.,) 130. For Judge of the Supreme Court—McIlvaine, (Rep.,) 34,683; Follett, (Dem.,) 31,439. The average majority of the Republican State ticket is 2,845, showing a Democratic gain, as compared with Governor last year, of 900. The total vote for Congress in the First District is: Butterworth, (Rep.,) 16,455; Hunt, (Dem.,) 15,157; McCarthy, (Nat.,) 19. In the Second District Young, (Rep.,) 17,385; Banning, (Dem.,) 16,381; Wheeler, (Nat.,) 16.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—The Democratic conferees of the Seventh Pennsylvania District to-day nominated John Slingluff for Congress. Dr. Canby had been previously nominated, but he declined.

THE DULCIGNO NEGOTIATIONS.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—Intelligence has been received here that Prince Nikita has appointed delegates from Montenegro to confer with the Turkish Commissioner at Rjeka for arranging the conditions and date of the surrender of Dulcigno.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—A dispatch from Athens says: "The return of the King and Queen of Greece on Sunday was the cause of a great patriotic demonstration. Public opinion strongly favors action against Turkey, even without foreign support."

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A correspondent at Constantinople says the Porte has requested the Ambassadors to conciliate the Albanians with money and decorations. The Chief of the Albanian League has been raised to the rank of a Pasha.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A dispatch from Cettinje says the Commissioners met on the 17th inst. at Rjeka. The Turkish Commissioner propounded proposals for a convention. The Montenegrins, who expected the convention would only concern the manner of effecting the surrender of Dulcigno, referred to Cettinje for instructions. Although the proposals depart considerably from a mere surrender of territory, Montenegro tried, as far as possible, to meet the wishes of the Turks, and directed its delegates to accept five out of seven proposals. Two were rejected because they concerned matters which the powers alone can decide. The Turkish Commissioner declined to treat further until he had consulted Riza Pasha.

A correspondent at Berlin telegraphs: "It is positively known that Austria, Germany, and France have resolved to hold aloof from the Albanian movement. The Albanians are in despair. The Turkish principles embodied in existing laws, which were daily exhibiting their results in increasing prosperity, while the Democratic Party had not the same advantage. Its principles were a series of pure negations. They could stand. As long as they were opposed to Republican measures it was

OBITUARY NOTES.

The death is announced, at Liege, of Ludwig Dumont, one of the proprietors of the Cologne *Gazette*.

C. S. S. Griffing, who will be remembered by those familiar with the history of the Anti-Slavery Society as one of its most energetic agents, died in Pittsburg Sunday, and was buried in Columbus yesterday. He was also widely known for his labors in behalf of the indigent freedmen who were gathered at Washington during the war. He in a measure anticipated the work of the Freedmen's Bureau by his systematic arrangements for their relief.

SUCCESS OF "ONE HUNDRED WIVES."

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—The new play, "One Hundred Wives," by J. S. Runalon, of Chicago, was produced at the Arch-street Theatre this evening. It was witnessed by a large audience, and was given with great success. The plot is entirely new and one of the successes of the day. The melodrama treats of an entirely new subject—Mormonism.

THE DEMOCRATIC FACTIONS

RESULT OF THE PEACE AND HARMONY CONFERENCE.

WILLIAM R. GRACE SELECTED AS THE CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR—NO CONCLUSION ARRIVED AT IN REFERENCE TO THE OTHER COUNTY OFFICES.

Three o'clock yesterday afternoon was the time fixed for the joint conference of the Committees of Twenty-four of Irving and Tammany Halls in the Monument House, at No. 6 Union-square. At that hour the bar-room of this establishment was crowded with the adherents of Irving Hall. The Tammany Hall people flocked into their own cave without regard to the express commands of the joint conference managers to meet in the Monument House. Mr. John Kelly called his committee to order in secret session, and, it is said, such a storm as was never before witnessed in that organization raged in the cave, notwithstanding Mr. Kelly's most gigantic efforts to stay the cyclone. In presenting a list of 18 names the other day, Irving Hall wrote the name of William R. Grace among the rest. Politicians of both factions wondered why Mr. Grace's name should have been presented by Irving, instead of Tammany, Hall, as, two years ago, he was one of Mr. Kelly's candidates for Mayor. It was brazenly asserted that Mr. Grace was, in fact, a Tammany Hall man wearing the uniform of an Irving Hall statesman, and it was further said that Mr. Kelly dryly created the impression that he was inimical to Mr. Grace in the hope that that gentleman would be named by Irving Hall. There were members of Mr. Kelly's committee who boldly declared that Mr. Grace would not be acceptable to them. They urged with all the vehemence of their nature that it would be impossible to elect him. Reference was made to religion as a matter that would be too freely spoken of in connection with Mr. Grace. The utter defeat of Francis Kernan for Governor on the ground that he was hampered by religious associations was dragged before Mr. Kelly, yet the big chief would not yield, and peremptorily ordered that Mr. Grace should be accepted. In the meantime the Irving Hall committee, with their followers, lounged around the saloon of the Monument House patiently awaiting a communication from Tammany Hall. Committees from the Fourteenth-street wigwam appeared at intervals and requested the Irving Hall committee to grant them more time. It was after dark when Mr. Kelly's Committee of Twenty-four marched from the smoky cave into the fresh air and went to the Monument House. The sidewalks were thick with eager and thirsty politicians, and as the Tammany Indians, with Chief Kelly at the head, filed through Fourteenth-street toward Union-square, something like a cheer was attempted by the bewildered politicians whom they met.

In the small room over the saloon in the Monument House the joint conference was called to order by Mr. Kelly. The Tammany warriors seemed pleased, and the Irving Hall Indians were gloomy and dissatisfied. It was evident that the latter had been captured by the Tammany chieftain while asleep. Mr. Henry D. Purroy, of Westchester County, read a communication as follows:

Gentlemen of the Irving Hall Committee:

It is now four months since the conferences between the committees of the two Democratic organizations in this City began. They have been marked, as a whole, by a commendable spirit of conciliation and a genuine willingness to sacrifice minor and incidental questions for the success of the Democratic ticket. The repeated conferences have strengthened the sentiment of harmony and good will, and have virtually cemented the Democracy into an indivisible body. The point for which both organizations have most strenuously contended is the nomination of Mayor. The Tammany organization has claimed for its organization the privilege of naming the candidate for Mayor on the grounds that it is the ancient, time-honored organization of the City Democracy; that it is much larger and better known than its rival; that it is the oldest, the strongest, and the most influential Democratic association in the country; and that as the Irving Hall organization nominated the present Mayor of the City, the privilege of naming his successor this year fairly belongs to Tammany Hall. We do not complain that the representatives of Irving Hall have strenuously insisted on the privilege of nominating the head of the City Government, but we do feel that they have not given the reasons for conceding the nomination to Tammany the consideration and weight they deserve.

Gentlemen of the committee, you have proposed to our consideration the names of 18 well-known and representative citizens, among us that any one of the number we might select would be acceptable to you and receive your hearty support for Mayor. The names of Samuel D. Babcock, Andrew H. Green, Franklin Edson, John R. Voorhis, Oswald Ottendorfer, William H. Grace, John McKeon, Francis Kernan, Henry Allan Campbell, William C. Whitney, Wheeler H. Peckham, Emanuel B. Hart are vouchers to us of the sincerity of your professions. At your suggestion we presented the names of four distinguished gentlemen, asking you to select any one of the number as the Democratic candidate for Mayor. The names of such men as Augustus Schell, Samuel S. Cox, August Belmont, Orlando B. Potter, J. Nelson Tappan, Charles Place, John J. Gorman, Charles H. Haswell, John D. Agnew, William A. Wasley, John McQuade, Arthur Leary, all now stand as candidates for the office, to subordinate personal feeling and factional interests to the welfare of the City and the good of our cause. But notwithstanding the unexceptionable character of these eminent men you still adhered to your original position, and at your last meeting resolved "that while not declining to make a selection from the list of Tammany Hall," you "respectfully urge the adoption of one of the selections made by Irving Hall."

The Tammany Committee feel that further insistance upon a prerogative which though founded in right, is of a character vital to neither would be injurious to the great and sacred interests we all have at heart. But two weeks remain before the election. The great issues and exciting duties of the Presidential contest press upon us with increasing urgency every day. The Democracy of this City and the whole State, impatient of further delay, demand immediate and united action. We are the commercial capital of the Commonwealth. The success of the Democratic Party in the country requires that the Democracy of this City shall cease to remember past difficulties, close up their ranks, and with set purpose and energy and enthusiasm, and victorious effort that shall be felt in every State in the Union. The time for conference has ended, the hour for action has arrived. We therefore accept your offer in the spirit in which it was made, and, with no purpose of reflecting upon the abilities, the merits, or the character of any of the gentlemen Democratic conference and enthusiastic selected William R. Grace as the Democratic candidate for Mayor of the City of New-York. It is needless for us to dwell on his peculiar qualifications and eminent fitness for the office. Long identified with the business and commerce of the City Democracy, he is eminently qualified to understands the vital interests and wants of the Metropolis, and will bend his energies to increase its prosperity. A man of large intelligence and knowledge of affairs, of sterling integrity and high personal worth, of independence of mind and firmness of character, he represents in an eminent degree that mercantile and business class whose energy, intelligence, and enterprise and virtue have made New-York the capital of the New World. A life-long Democrat from sentiment and sympathy with the masses, as well as from active conviction, he has never been actively connected with any faction, and to-day fitly and fairly represents the reunited Democracy of the Metropolis, and we feel assured that his nomination will be heartily adopted and made unanimous by our people, that it will secure the merchants and business men of the City, who, above all, desire to want a man to secure the best possible government in this City, and that it will be ratified by his triumphant election on the 2d of November; and we believe in the person of William R. Grace New-York will have a Mayor worthy of its Metropolis, devoted to its interests, faithful to its great trusts, respected and honored by every citizen.

This report was signed by the Tammany Committee of Twenty-four. The Irving Hall members of the Joint Conference Committee grew pale and their knees rattled together. They had named Mr. Grace themselves, and there was no chance to escape. It was as plain as the shining sun that they had again become the victims of Mr. Kelly. No man in the Irving Hall committee really desired the nomination of Mr. Grace. They had been led to suppose that Mr. Kelly would not accept him, and he was nominated on that account as a "bluff" to the big chief, but Mr. Kelly, to their astonishment, "called" them, and they were taken in. They were hopelessly lost, and they granted that they were beaten. Mr. Grace, therefore, became the alleged unanimous choice of the Joint Conference Committees for the Mayoralty. The Irving Hall Democrats were thoroughly disgusted with themselves. They charged about in the most frantic manner, and accused each other of all the crimes in the calendar. Said one of this committee to THE TIMES's reporter: "This is an awful pill to take. We didn't want Grace, and supposed Kelly didn't want him, that's why we nominated him. Now let the Republicans put up a good man like Postmaster Thomas L. James, or Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, and, with an independent vote added, either of these men can be elected." There was no attempt at evasion upon the part of Irving Hall Democrats when asked concerning their opinion of the selection. They said that in naming Mr. Grace the Joint conference had made a "terrible mistake." The Irving Hall Committee of Twenty-four signed, however, Tammany's report.

A Police Court Justice said last evening that the Democratic candidate for the Mayoralty is William R. Grace. He was born in Queens County, Ireland, in 1832, and came to this City in 1847, and was naturalized in 1853. He went to Liverpool after a short stay in this country, and in 1850 sailed for Callao, Peru. There he established the house of Messrs. William R. Grace & Co., shipping merchants. This establishment now has branches in this City, San Francisco, and London. The house in Peru is managed by M. P. Grace, a brother of William R. Grace. The latter is said to possess property worth $5,000,000. He has a residence at Great Neck, Long Island, and also one at No. 21 West Thirty-fourth-street. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, an old South American shipping merchant. Mr. Grace is probably the most prominent Roman Catholic in this City, excepting Controller John Kelly. His wife is a Protestant. He has a pew in St. Patrick's Cathedral, and also one in St. Francis Xavier's Church. Mr. and Mrs. Grace have had 11 children, and four of them have died. Mr. Grace was for many years before the Chilian war the financial agent of Chili and Peru. Until a short time ago he was the agent of the Messrs. Baring Brothers. He is 5 feet 8 inches in height. He is of fair complexion, with brown hair, mixed with gray, a brown mustache, and is round and pleasant in appearance.

He was Receiver of the Continental Life Insurance Company for a few months in 1877, and got out of office under peculiar circumstances. After the Joint Conference Committee had partially recovered from the shock of nominating Mr. Grace, Col. William R. Roberts arose, and smilingly said that as Irving Hall had been honored with the choice for the Mayoralty, he supposed that Tammany Hall would be permitted to make the second choice. The Irving Hall people, although trembling with rage, answered "go ahead," and Col. Roberts said that they desired to name the Register. As he resumed his seat a motion was made to adjourn until 7 o'clock.

It was 8 o'clock before the joint committee reassembled. It was understood that Tammany should be permitted to select the Register and Recorder, and that Irving Hall should name the Justice for the Marine Court. The Irving Hall people began to realize that they had been badly sold by the master of the Sycophants, and that, in fact, John Kelly had named the candidate. It was the general impression when the committees came together again that the following ticket would be the result:

For Mayor—WILLIAM R. GRACE.
For Register—ALFRED E. DECHERT.
For Recorder—FREDERICK A. SMYTH.
For Justice Superior Court—FRANK H. LAWRENCE.
For Justice Marine Court—CHARLES V. NEHRBAS.
For Aldermen at Large—NICHOLAS HAYWOOD, EBENARD KERSEY, JAMES J. SLEVIN, WILLIAM SAUER.

But after a discussion that lasted until after midnight, no names other than that of the Mayor were agreed upon, and another meeting is to be held today at noon. The Tammany and Irving Hall County Conventions will be called at 3 o'clock.

DISSATISFIED GERMAN DEMOCRATS.

The German Independent Democratic Association, of which Justice Otterbourg is President, held its County Convention at Beethoven Hall last evening. The announcement that Mr. Grace had been nominated for Mayor was received with evident displeasure, and questions were raised about the fitness for the office. The convention hurriedly adjourned without indorsing Grace, and the leaders hastened to Fourteenth-street to watch developments there. A delegate openly denounced the nomination, and declared that if the Republicans nominated Postmaster James for Mayor he would vote for him in preference to Grace, and he knew that Mr. James would also get the entire support of the organization to which he belonged. Two other Democrats, who stated that they had always voted the Democratic ticket, expressed their dissatisfaction with the Grace nomination, and said they would cast their vote for Mr. James should he run.

A TALK WITH WORKING MEN.

"JIM" WOOD, THE IRISH MINER, GIVES THEM SOUND ADVICE.

"Jim" Wood, the Irish miner, who did such effective service in the Republican cause among the working men of Indiana during the late canvass, spoke at Glass Hall, East Thirty-fourth-street, last evening, to 1,000 voters, mainly Irish Democrats and working men. He began by saying that the audience needn't fret themselves about his bad grammar—he didn't use any grammar at all, and didn't pretend to. What he came there to do was to tell them why he had become a Republican, and why he thought the Republican ticket was the one that industrious, intelligent, and self-respecting Irishmen should vote. Four years ago he voted for Tilden, economy, and reform, because he thought that reform and economy were good things. As soon as the Democrats got control of the lower house of Congress they showed what they meant by it. They began by discharging men on the Government works, stopping work on the Custom-houses and Post Offices, as well as in the quarries where the men cut the stone for those buildings. Then they turned their attention to the laborers, even those of the poorest and worst-paid class. They cut down the pay of the negro scrub women about the Capitol from 50 cents a day to 2 bits. But they never touched their own salaries. They appointed a lot of Smelling Committees to go to nose out Republican misdoings. The members of those committees travelled about the country, riding in palace cars, putting up at the best hotels, getting a free living out of the Government in addition to their salaries. That was a sample of Democratic reform that made him rather shaky. Then he found that the Democratic Party in Congress was run by the Southern caucus. Out of the 88 Chairmen of standing committees of the Senate 17 were ex-rebels and Southerners. Another cause which made him distrust the Democrats was their course in respect to the constitutional amendments. They wanted to keep Indiana an outsider State, so as to give "Tom" Hendricks a good send-off for the Vice-Presidential nomination. They were very sorry that they had done it now. [Laughter and applause.] They counted on Indiana's 15 votes as certain for Hancock, and the 35 votes of New-York as certain; but they had lost one, and would lose the other as sure as the sun set on the 2d of November. [Storms of applause.] The Democrats had tried to make capital by charging the Republicans with keeping open the wounds of the war by referring to the solid South, &c. The solid South, with one or two exceptions, had always been and still was in favor of a free-trade policy. The laboring man that voted the Democratic ticket voted to take the meat off his own table. The Democratic Party was in favor of "a tariff for revenue only." The Republicans for a tariff discrimination in favor of American industry. If they had any doubt as to how James A. Garfield stood on that let them look not merely at his letter of acceptance, but at his minority report in a committee of the last Congress, protesting against taking the tariff off of nails, hoop iron, scrap iron, &c., on the ground that it would destroy a manufacturing business of millions, and throw thousands of American working men out of employment. Mr. Wood continued at some length, and concluded by advising all his hearers to vote for Garfield and Arthur.

MANAGING THE RAILROADS.

PROGRESS OF THE WESTERN WAR—NOTES FROM OTHER PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Rates to Peoria this morning by the Wabash Road are 50 cents, and return tickets (limited) $2. The rates to St. Louis are unchanged. All the ticket offices are besieged.

NORTH TROY, Vt., Oct. 18.—Bradley Barlow, manager of the South-eastern Railway, has purchased the new road now in process of construction between Prellsbury and West Farnham, and will complete the same to Sheldon, thereby making the road a connecting link between the South-eastern and Vermont division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad.

ALBANY, Oct. 18.—William C. Nicoll, Robert A. Maclellan, and others are named as Directors of the Ocean Beach and Shrewshead Bay Railway Company, with a capital of $100,000. The road is to be only one mile in length.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 18.—A certificate of the incorporation of the Buffalo and Cleveland Railway Company was filed with the Secretary of State this afternoon. The signers are John Kingsford, of New-York; Stevenson Burke, Charles Hickox, William R. Sanders, Charles Bulkley, and A. R. Spencer, of Cleveland. The road is to run parallel with the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, and constitute another trunk line between the East and the West. The capital stock is $4,000,000.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 18.—A dispatch from Akron says that Charles Pergsley, a civil engineer of New-York City, high in the confidence of Jay Gould, has been in the vicinity of that place for the past two days, looking over the lay of the land for the proposed air-line from Chicago to New-York. After deciding upon the most feasible route, he went to Ravenna, to meet Mr. Gould's chief engineer for consultation. The two left there to-night for New-York, to be present at a meeting of the company on Wednesday, when the final surveys will be ordered. Mr. Pergsley within the past few weeks has traveled on foot over the line between Fort Wayne, Ind., and Tiffin, Ohio, and over the possible line in Pennsylvania from Ohio to the New-York boundary. The proposed road, it is claimed, will shorten the distances between Chicago and New-York over 100 miles, and, it is said, will surely be built. The *Daily Bazoo* to-night has information from high authority that the old Clinton air line, from Fort Wayne, Ind., to Hudson, Ohio, which has been graded, has been sold to New-York parties, who are at the bottom of the proposed continental line and backed by Jay Gould. Further important developments are looked for in a day or two.

The report of the earnings of the Cincinnati Southern Railway for the nine months ending Sept. 30 show net earnings as follows: First quarter, $108,146; second quarter, $191,823; third quarter, $208,402. Total for nine months, $501,958.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—It is understood that at the Continental Hotel to-day Gen. Mahone, ex-President of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad Company, Gen. Clayton, who represents the interest held by Norfolk in that company, and one or two others connected with the corporation, submitted propositions to Col. Royce, Vice-President of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad Company, with a view to forming a connection between the two companies. The Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Road, which is now in the hands of a Receiver, runs from Norfolk, Va., west and south-west through Virginia, Tennessee, and Northern Alabama into Northern Mississippi, and is looked upon as a possible connection between the Shenandoah Road and the Texas Pacific. The result of the conference is not known

FALL OF A RAILROAD TRESTLE.

HARRISONBURG, Va., Oct. 18.—A serious disaster occurred on the Shenandoah Valley Railroad at Rood Liberty, Page County, Va., Saturday afternoon. The entire trestle-work, 1,000 feet long and 84 feet high, went down with a crash, instantly killing Walker Jones, of Barboursville, Orange County, Va., and injuring seriously Steward Bawcock, of McGaheysville, Rockingham County, Va. The loss will amount to $10,000 or $15,000. This accident will probably delay the completion of this section of the road several months.

A DISHONEST BOSTON OFFICER.

THE CASHIER OF THE CITY TREASURY A DEFAULTER IN $82,000.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—The defalcation of the Cashier in the City Treasurer's office of at least $82,000, which was made public to-day, has occasioned general surprise, as it was felt that no department was more secure than this. Its management has for years been regarded as most conservative, and its officers have been long in the service and were implicitly trusted. Cashier John A. Woodward has been in the office for many years, and was a clerk under the present City Treasurer, Dennis, who has himself had upward of 20 years' experience in the office; and when he succeeded the late Treasurer F. W. Tracy, on the latter's death, promoted Woodward to the present position of trust which he has so violated.

The defalcation was accomplished through the manipulation of the Treasury funds. It had been the custom of the City Treasurer, as receiver of the sinking fund, to draw their checks both on the City Treasury and the sinking funds accounts. Mr. Woodward had the authority to fill out these checks, and when filled out and indorsed with his initials on the margin they were recognized as valid at the bank. Having the right to fill out checks upon each account it was easy for him to draw from the Treasury accounts and deposit to the credit of the Treasury account, a sum sufficient to make the cash balance there correct, when, at the appointed time, the examination of the Treasury funds was made. An investigation has shown that the first fraudulent check was drawn on June 18, 1878, and was for $18,000. A week later the amount was again deposited to the credit of the sinking fund. On Jan. 5, 1877, he drew a check for $25,000. In 1877, the amount of the defalcation to be covered was $40,000; in 1878 $60,000; and the last transfer was $82,000. His cash-book has not yet been examined to see the exact amounts that were taken and the exact time. The total amount has been proved, however, by taking off the balance on the whole business of the city accounts. This was found to balance with the cash in the Merchants' Bank standing to the credit of the City Treasurer, but it was found that the sinking funds were $82,000 short.

His method of operating can be illustrated by the history of one transaction. On May 17, 1878, he drew check No. 978 from the sinking fund, in favor of "city of Boston, account of city debt," for $82,000. That was intended to represent that the sinking fund had purchased of the city of Boston $82,000 in bonds of a new loan, but no such transaction ever took place. Now, the point with Woodward was how best to draw the check so that no one in the office should know that it had been drawn, and he worked it in this way: On May 1, 1878, there was an actual transaction, when he drew Check No. 971, in favor of John Reed, Vice-Treasurer, for $10,000, in payment of West Roxbury debt. After he had made that entry on the stub for $10,000, he altered it to $8,000, and filled out the stub to check No. 978, on which he drew $82,000 with $8,000. Thus the stubs on the check book there is made to show $10,000, and the corresponded with the payments from the office. The only books on which the true condition of the accounts appeared were the deposit books, and these Mr. Woodward had carefully kept in his possession. None of the bogus checks drawn by him appeared on the check-book stubs at all, but were all covered by dividing actual transactions so as to cover two stubs instead of one. Another shrewd thing about the management of the affair is that the checks, when they were returned from the bank at the end of the month, passed directly into Woodward's hands. None of the deposits which were made to make up the deficiencies in the two accounts, backward and forward, at different times, appear as deposits on the other side of the check-book. There is no account on any office book of the City Treasurer of either the bogus deposits or the real.

Woodward's operations were detected by George B. Ager, an old accountant in the office, who, among other duties, serves as book-keeper in the sinking fund department. Woodward seems to have been under suspicion since August last, but he was enabled to keep the matter quiet by a promise that a party which had done so much for their prosperity and the welfare of the country. At the close of the meeting he was tendered a reception at the residence of Mrs. Preith, which continued till long after midnight, and attracted an immense throng.

SECRETARY SCHURZ IN NEW-YORK.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PARADE AND ESCORT—THE OFFICIAL ORDER.

The members of the Lincoln Club of the Twelfth Assembly District, which forms part of the Dittenhoefer Legion, met last evening at No. 76 Avenue C to perfect the arrangements for participating in the parade and German mass-meeting at the Cooper Institute this evening, and for serenading the Hon. Carl Schurz. They will assemble at the club-rooms at 7 o'clock, and then march in a body to take their places in the procession of the Legion. The following is the official order by which the Dittenhoefer Legion will form:

HEAD-QUARTERS DITTENHOEFER LEGION, }
NEW-YORK, October 18, 1880. }

The organizations composing the above Legion, together with such other organizations that have volunteered to participate in the parade in honor of the Hon. Carl Schurz on Tuesday evening, Oct. 19, are hereby ordered to assemble at their respective headquarters at 8 o'clock, and to report at 9 o'clock as follows:

GENERAL AND STAFF.

BAND.

German Veterans, Major Witsche commanding, Irving-place and Fourteenth-street.

Republican Central Campaign Club Chorus.

Fifth District, Capt. De Vries, follow Campaign Club Chorus, Irving-place and Fourteenth-street.

Eighth District, Capt. Scherman, follow Fifth District, Irving-place and Fifteenth-street.

Tenth District, Capt. Kenny, follow Eighth District, Irving-place and Fifteenth-street.

BAND.

McCook Battery and Skirmishers, Irving-place and Sixteenth-street.

Sixteenth District, follow McCook's Battery, Irving-place and Seventeenth-street.

Twentieth District, F. Buckle, follow Sixteenth District, Irving-place and Seventeenth-street.

Twenty-first District, Thomas Wallace, follow Twentieth District, Irving-place and Seventeenth-street.

BAND.

Twelfth District, Irving-place and Eighteenth-street.

Twenty-second District, H. C. Robinson, follow Twelfth District, Irving-place and Eighteenth-street.

Twenty-third District, Daniel Wallace, follow Twenty-second District, Irving-place and Eighteenth-street.

BAND.

Block's Battery, Irving-place and Nineteenth-street.

Twenty-fourth District, Homer Hildreth, follow Fifteenth District, Irving-place and Nineteenth-street.

DRUM CORPS.

Eighty Battery, Irving-place and Twentieth-street.

German Republican Central Committee and Associations, Irving-place and Twentieth-street. By order of

WILLIAM G. IRVING, Brigadier-General.
JACOB RICHTER, Aid-de-Camp.
HENRY C. RANG, Chief of Staff.

Until 7:30 o'clock Gen. Irving and his staff will be at their head-quarters at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms. At 7:30 the Legion will march to Cooper Institute and listen to Mr. Schurz's address. After the meeting it will escort the speaker to his

A HISTORY OF STATE DEBTS

SOMERSET IN THE NORTH, MARYDIA IN THE SOUTH

AN INTERESTING PAPER BY A CHINESE NOMAD

DETROIT — NOW STATE DEBTS HAVE BEEN CONTRACTED AND HOW EXPENDED — THE TOTAL DEBT OF THE SEVERAL STATES

Mr. Porter then takes up by sections Maine, New-Hampshire, the States above, and presents a brief history. By far the most interesting and startling feature of this elaborate investigation is the discovery that from 1841 to the present time the aggregate debt of the several States has increased but $23,782,081. The assessed valuation of the property of the several States obtained in the census returns, amounts to $16,84,645,708.

In conclusion Mr. Porter says: "There was a time in the history of the United States, when the foreign capitalist was ignorant of the wealth and resources of the country, and the people of Mississippi or Pennsylvania were strangers in this matter of paying debts. They know it now to their cost. In the Northern States the punctuality of debtors is considered a point to honor. I have known many men in the Southern States to not attach any importance to such considerations. Our debts were a matter of honor, and not of law. Many a gentleman has been ruined by the dishonesty of his debtors. Many a widow and orphan have been left penniless by the conduct of executors. Many a poor man has been defrauded of his hard earnings by the dishonesty of his debtors. Many a rich man has been ruined by the dishonesty of his debtors. Many a rich man has been ruined by the dishonesty of his debtors. Many a rich man has been ruined

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 19, 1880.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. JAMES A. GARFIELD,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

OF NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—NATIONAL EXHIBITION.
BIJOU OPERA-HOUSE—THE SNOW FLOWER.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—CINDERELLA.
COMIQUE—SULLIVAN GUARD PICNIC.
DALY'S THEATRE—OUR FIRST FAMILIES.
FIFTH AVENUE—AN AMERICAN GIRL.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—BOCCACCIO.
HAVERLY'S—DUSEBEE.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—HAZEL KIRKE.
METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL—CONCERT.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—MY PARTNER.
PARK THEATRE—A RAPPER BEAUTY.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—VARIETY.
STANDARD—LA FILLE DU TAMBOUR-MAJOR.
UNION-SQUARE—DARDI. ROCHAT.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE GUYNOR.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2 00
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....3 50
THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....1 00

Entered at the Post Office at New-York, N. Y., as second class mail matter.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES Up-town Office—No. 1,256 Broadway.
Paris Office of THE TIMES—Bureau of *The Parisian*, No. 9 Rue Scribe.
THE TIMES is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., by Henry P. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

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☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicates for to-day, in this region, clear or fair weather, northerly winds, becoming variable, slowly rising temperature, stationary or lower barometer.

The Democracy of Indiana are very unwilling to give up the struggle which was decided against them a week ago. Our correspondent this morning describes in detail some of the devices which have been proposed to turn the edge of defeat. One, which was the most disgraceful, was to throw out enough Republican votes to give the Legislature to the Democrats. This was promptly repudiated and stopped by Senator McDONALD. Another is to buy up some soft-money Republicans, if they can be found, and by a combination with the Greenbakers secure the Senatorship for one of the latter. Still another is to dispute the validity of the election on the ground that the constitutional amendment abolishing the October elections was really adopted. There is not the shadow of probability that any of these tricks will succeed, if, indeed, the beaten Democratic managers have the hardihood to try to carry them out. These gentlemen, doubtless, now wish very heartily that they had not engineered the decision of the Supreme Court against the constitutional amendment.

It would be an interesting piece of comparative criticism for any honest Democrat to examine side by side the address issued by Mr. FAULKNER'S committee in this State and the description of the Alabama Election law given in our columns. Whatever may be the dimensions of the alleged mote in the eye of the Indiana Republicans, it is a very small affair compared to the beam in that of the Alabama Democrats. A law which can turn a majority of 20,000 for the Republicans into a majority of 75,000 for the Democrats, is a more serious offense against the political integrity of a State than the purchase of Indiana Democrats, if there was any such purchase, in the late election. The Alabama Election law is a striking illustration of the spirit in which the South is kept solid for the Democrats, and it throws a great deal of light on Mr. FAULKNER'S pretentious prophecies in regard to the protection of the suffrage which would follow the now impossible event of Gen. HANCOCK'S accession to the Presidency.

Our reports from Erie County, contained in the letter of our special correspondent, which we print this morning, are full of the sanguine spirit which prevails among Republicans everywhere. The most cautious of the managers in Buffalo prophesy a majority four times as great as Mr. HAYES received four years ago, while some of them are confident that that majority will be multiplied five or six times. Gen. WOODFORD, who is now in this State on his return from the West, stakes his reputation on a Republican majority above the Harlem River of 120,000, while old Mr. ALVORD stakes his on a net majority in the State of 40,000. The situation promises a substantial majority in this State if every effort is put forth to win it, and that is, perhaps, all that it is worth while predicting. Of hard work in Erie County there has been a great deal, especially among the young men, the business classes, and the Germans. The motive which prevails most powerfully in favor of the Republicans is the distrust of Democracy by business men. That is not only influencing the "silent vote," but is calling out an amount of active work among this class which is entirely without precedent.

Greece clamoring for war, Dulcigno still unyielded, an Austrain courier murdered in Albania, the Tekke-Turkomans attacking Russian outposts, the Czar again meditating abdication, are the latest news from Europe. The Czar's retirement could make little difference in Russia's home affairs, which are already completely controlled by Gen. MELIKOFF; but the accession of the anti-German Czarevitch might seriously complicate the relations between St. Petersburg and Berlin. Turkey, again, would find her readiest mode of escape from the concessions which she abhors in breeding a three-fold quarrel between Austria, Greece, and the Slavs of the Danube; and were such a quarrel once begun it is hard to say where it might end.

An act passed last March—now known as chapter 56 of the Laws of 1880, authorizes the appointment of "watchers of election;" and directs that the election shall be public to the watchers from its commencement to the close of the canvass and signing of the returns. As respects the appointment of these watchers, the provision is that every political organization which presents candidates has the right to appoint not more than two electors as watchers at the poll of each election district; the appointment may be shown by a written or printed certificate signed by the President or Chairman and the Secretary of the organization which the watcher represents. These watchers are not clothed with any power to take active part in receiving ballots, but their legal authority to scrutinize the proceedings is extensive and important. They are entitled to be present in the room used by the Inspectors for the election from fifteen minutes before any ballot-box is opened until the close of the canvass and the signing of the returns. The Inspectors are directed before they receive any ballots to unlock every ballot-box intended to be used, and to permit each watcher to examine it until he is satisfied that it is honestly made, and that no ballots have been put in beforehand. Each watcher is entitled to have a place in the room "where he may fully, conveniently, and comfortably watch" the reception of ballots and the canvass. The law requires that the ballot-box shall be so placed that each watcher may conveniently see every ballot that is deposited, and forbids any screen or obstruction between a watcher and the box, or any removal of the box during the whole day from the sight of the watchers. Moreover, the Inspectors are directed, if requested by any watcher or any elector present while the votes are being canvassed, to exhibit the ballots so that such watcher or elector may fully read them. And the right of challenging voters is expressly conferred on these watchers.

THE MAYORALTY.

The agreement of the Democratic conference committees upon WILLIAM R. GRACE as candidate for Mayor will be ratified, as a matter of course, by the County Conventions. Mr. GRACE is a wealthy commission merchant, Irish by birth and Roman Catholic in religion, who has been in previous years mentioned as an eligible Tammany candidate for Mayor, and whose place at the head of the Irving Hall list occasioned some surprise. So far as we know, Mr. GRACE is a perfectly respectable man, of no particular ability or knowledge of public affairs, and against whom the only imputation which has been made relates to his brief connection with the Receivership of the bankrupt Continental Life Insurance Company. How much or how little there may be to Mr. GRACE'S discredit in that connection will be investigated and reported in due time. Though neither his birth nor his religion can be held to be of itself a disqualification for the office of Mayor, there will be a natural desire on the part of reflecting men of both parties to have his position defined on certain public questions that the Church to which he owes allegiance has dealt with in a way which does not meet the approval of the majority of his fellow-citizens. A man's views in regard to the propriety of diverting a portion of the public education fund to the support of Roman Catholic schools become of more than usual importance when he seeks election as Mayor of New-York, and the limitations which he is likely to regard in voting public money for the support of sectarian institutions will require some conclusive statement to disarm the objections of a very considerable body of voters who view with some apprehension the already large quota of appropriations annually placed in the hands of Roman Catholics.

The chief objections to Mr. GRACE will, however, arise from the character of the influences which have contributed to his nomination. Mr. KELLY accepted the nomination of Mr. GRACE simply because he was the one man on the Irving Hall list who would best serve as a figure-head for the Tammany "Boss." His election would mean a continuance of Mr. KELLY at the head of the Finance Department and his restored supremacy in all departments of the City Government. Mr. GRACE is the choice of a set of men who live by politics, and who regard the Municipal Government of New-York simply as a rich placer of patronage and plunder. He could discharge the functions of the Executive office only by the permission of the men who have nominated him. His appointments would need to be made on their level or they would not be confirmed; his entire policy would have to be framed in the interest of the tax-eaters—not of the tax-payers—or it would be barren of results. There is no evidence that Mr. GRACE has sufficient force of character to rise above the influence of his political sponsors, and there is a strong presumption that the men who nominated him understood their own business sufficiently well to select a ready instrument for their designs on the City Treasury.

There is at least a third of the Democratic vote of this City that will welcome the opportunity to rebel against the nomination of Mr. GRACE. The large Independent vote of the City he cannot get under any circumstances. The opportunity presented to Republicans of nominating the next Mayor of New-York is, therefore, an exceptionally good one. The nomination by them of a Democrat of acknowledged character and ability would undoubtedly secure the German Democratic vote, and would be equivalent to an election. A Republican candidate, however unexceptionable on personal grounds, would labor under the disadvantage of representing the political minority in a Democratic city, and however desirable may be the entire divorce between national politics and Municipal affairs, we have not yet reached the time when political considerations can be safely ignored in selecting a candidate for Mayor. No name has been mentioned on the Republican side which is not that of a perfectly able and honorable man, and it is by no means certain that in presence of the greatly reduced Democratic vote which will be available for Mr. GRACE a "straight" party candidate could not be elected. But as his hands would be tied without the co-operation of a majority in the Board of Aldermen, which the Republicans cannot hope to secure, a Republican Mayor would be dependent on new legislation giving him the power of appointment without the necessity of consulting the Aldermen. Such legislation we believe to be needed in any case, but the knowledge that a vote for a Republican Mayor was equivalent to a vote for shelving the Aldermen would not improve the chances of success of the party candidate.

In whatever way the lines may be drawn in the Municipal contest, it will be a struggle between the dictatorial and corrupt methods of a restored Tammany Hall on the one side, and the rights of the people who are, directly or indirectly, taxed for the support of the Government on the other. The control of the Departments of Finance, Law, and Public Works depends on the choice of the next Mayor; he can change the complexion of the Park Department, and more or less modify the character of the heads of every other department of the City Government. The great property and business interests which are so vitally interested in the conduct of Municipal affairs and the wise direction of local improvements should have something to say about the selection of a candidate to oppose the choice of Tammany Hall. It will probably need 100,000 votes to elect the next Mayor, and no candidate should be put forward by the Republicans who has not a fair chance of securing a good deal more than the strictly party vote.

THE HONOR OF SOUTHERN STATES.

Our Washington correspondence yesterday furnished evidence of the position which the representatives of Southern States in Congress have in recent years almost invariably assumed in opposition to a policy calculated to maintain the credit and the financial honor of the Nation. To-day it contains a summary of a paper by Mr. ROBERT P. PORTER, of the Census Bureau, on the subject of State debts, the most striking feature of which is a presentation of the action of the people of those same States in regard to their own local obligations. It is to be remembered that these people are fond of prating about what they are pleased to call their honor, and that they profess a special attachment to their States, which they are disposed to exalt as the object of their pride and their devoted allegiance far above the union of States which constitutes the Nation. One would suppose that with their lofty sense of honor and their boastful devotion to the interests and the glory of their States they would be anxious at least for the reputation of common honesty, and would attach some importance to the character and credit of their local Governments.

In examining the statistics of State indebtedness as gathered by Mr. PORTER, we find that the aggregate for the whole country is a little over $250,000,000, or less than $37,000,000 more than it was forty years ago, while the aggregate valuation of property has advanced from about $2,500,000,000 to more than $16,000,000,000. We also find that the indebtedness is now more than $102,000,000 less than it was in 1870, and nearly $200,000,000 less than it was at the later date at which Southern State debts reached their highest point. This has, upon the face of it, an extremely favorable and promising look, nor does this disappear so long as we confine our attention to other sections than the South. In the Middle and Western States we find a lower aggregate of State debts in 1880 than at any other decennial period in forty years, while in New-England there is a steady diminution of burdens, which were almost wholly assumed in the years during and immediately following the war. During the period since 1841 these three great sections have made enormous progress in wealth, and the securities of the States composing them have been constantly close upon or above par in gold. The reduction of their debts and the maintenance of their credit have been due to the unvarying disposition of the people to pay what they owe with the utmost promptness. We regret to say that one State in the North-west, Minnesota, has in a single instance indulged in the Southern view of honor, and has refused to pay certain bonds issued in aid of public improvements because dissatisfied with the results of its bargain and the manner in which it was made.

The thirteen Southern States, not counting with them Maryland, Delaware, and Missouri, have, within the last ten years, got rid of over $159,000,000 of their indebtedness by compromising with creditors, scaling down by arbitrary act of their Governments, or by direct repudiation, leaving the much smaller sum of about $114,000,000 as their acknowledged debt at the present time. Texas, which has never had a large debt, appears in Mr. PORTER'S list as clear free from this reproach. West Virginia appears as having no debt, but this is due to the fact that she was set off from Virginia during the war, and has persistently refused since to assume any share of the burden of the old State. Eleven Southern States have made a record of repudiation in the last ten years which is simply monstrous. In some cases they have refused payment of far the larger part of what they owed, and the cases in which they acknowledged half their debt are a minority of the whole. At the same time, we are to remember that they have been engaged in shaving down the rate of interest which they originally stipulated to pay. One result is seen in the market prices of their securities. While those of Georgia, Kentucky, and Texas have worked up to par or higher in the last eight years, those of Arkansas have gone down to 7, and the average for nine States during the period from 1872 to 1879 was but 51 cents. This is a result for which the States may care little, but if they have occasion to borrow in the future they will encounter the penalty in a practical form.

The excuse usually made for repudiation in the South is either poverty or the claim that some part of the obligations were illegally assumed. The plea of poverty is allowed to pass too easily. Those States are without exception rich in natural resources, only needing industry and enterprise to develop them in available forms. They have been treated by their creditors with the utmost leniency, and there has never been a time when an avowed disposition to pay would not have secured to them the most favorable terms for refunding at low rates and on long time. What they have lacked is a sense of honor and a decent regard for their obligations rather than the ability to make arrangement for meeting them in full. Moreover, there has been a good deal of pretense in their poverty. They have continually assessed their property at low figures, fixed their rate of taxation so as to restrict their revenues, and then raised the cry of poverty to promote their schemes of repudiation. They have kept up the cry even while boasting of their natural wealth and their progress in realizing it.

The plea of illegality in the issue of bonds is still more a matter of pretense. With some insignificant exceptions it has no other basis than a claim that the State Governments established under the Reconstruction acts were in themselves illegal and unable to bind the people of the States by their acts. This is, of course, absurd. It is true that those Governments in some cases made an extravagant use of State credit for purposes of internal improvement and the promotion of railroad projects. Their course was not altogether justified by the results. But the same thing has occurred elsewhere than in the South, in the City of New-York, for instance, and it furnishes no justification for repudiating debts legally incurred. But the Southern policy of repudiation has been entirely undiscriminating. It has included bonds issued before the war, bonds about which there was never any suspicion of illegality, bonds the proceeds of which are enjoyed to the full value to-day, bonds of every class and description. The one predominating aim and object has been to get rid of debt without payment, and the moral sense of the people has justified and even demanded it, regardless of all consideration of right and justice. The result is that the South is distrusted, and will be until its record has been long reversed, when any question of financial honor, or even of financial wisdom, is at stake.

VAIN DEMOCRATIC HOPES.

Since they were struck by the cold blast from Indiana and Ohio the Democrats have displayed a wonderful degree of arithmetical activity. They conjure with figures and perform the most daring feats of jugglery with columns of "doubtful States." They are trying to elect their candidate in advance by sheer force of adding and subtracting. It is needless to say that the difficulties of the problem are immense. Up to last week they had put their trust in the 138 Electoral votes of the South, the 35 of New-York, and the 15 of Indiana. Indiana has proved something worse than a rope of sand, and the party turns in its distress to New-Jersey and Connecticut, which with New-York would give the requisite majority. Will they give it? Mr. BARNUM'S committee impressively asks: "Can the great States of New-York, New-Jersey, Connecticut, California, Colorado, Nevada, and New-Hampshire be bought, intimidated, or defrauded?" The committee is willing to concede Indiana to the Republicans, though believing "that it will be redeemed in November." "With New-York and New-Jersey, and the States that are conceded to us, including Maine, the election of our candidate is certain," says the committee. "States that are conceded to us, including Maine," is a somewhat vague expression. Still, it is not difficult to get at its meaning. The Democrats expect to secure 138 Electoral votes for Gen. HANCOCK in the South, 35 in New-York, and 9 in New-Jersey. These are what they call "conceded" States. Three votes from Maine would raise their total to 185, a majority of the Electoral College.

There is at least one obvious and fatal defect in this calculation. It is perfectly evident that the leaders of the party have given up all hope of carrying Maine honestly, for they have begun to discuss the probable chances of winning some of its Electoral votes on a fusion ticket by fraud. They can think of no better way of accomplishing this than to call Dr. GARCELON from his dishonored political grave and secure from him the commissions of three Democratic Electors. Nobody believes that they will attempt anything of the kind. The Democratic Party will not soon or willingly recall that shameful chapter in its history. Not even the most reckless or idiotic of its advisers would seriously propose GARCELON as the savior and preserver of the party in the present crisis. We may safely take it for granted that in the working tables of the National Committee Maine is set down in the Republican column. But they must have three more votes or give up the fight. In the whole Union there is but one State left to which they can turn for hope and comfort. That State is Connecticut. Since the defeat in Indiana the party organs have with one accord insisted that Connecticut was surely Democratic. Their eyes and all their hopes are fixed upon that State. Let us see what are their chances of carrying it. At the very outset of our investigation we discover that since 1852 Connecticut has been carried but once—in 1876—for a Democratic Presidential candidate. In 1853 FRANKLIN PIERCE had a bare plurality over SCOTT and HALE. In 1856 FREMONT'S popular majority was 5,105. In 1860 LINCOLN'S majority over DOUGLAS, BELL, and BRECKINRIDGE was 6,654, and in 1864 he carried the State against MCCLELLAN by a majority of 2,402. GRANT secured 3,041 more votes than SEYMOUR in 1868, and 1,758 more than GREELEY in 1872. In 1876 HAYES had 59,039 votes and TILDEN 61,934, a majority of 2,900 for the latter. This was the first Presidential election for 24 years in which Democratic Electors had been chosen. But in 1878 ANDREWS, the Republican candidate for Governor, received 48,867 votes to 46,385 for HUBBARD, the Democratic candidate—a plurality of 2,482. The National and Prohibition vote was large enough to throw the election into the House, where ANDREWS was elected. In that election the Republican candidate received 46.69 per cent. of the votes cast, against 44.33 per cent. for the Democratic candidate. If further evidence of the sentiment of the voters of Connecticut is desired, it is to be found in the fact that the Legislature which sat last Winter consisted of 163 Republicans, 88 Democrats, and 1 National. Moreover, in the town elections held this month there were Republican gains in 39 towns and Democratic gains in only 8. In 1876 the Democrats carried 85 towns, the Republicans 69; this year the Republicans elected their candidates in 93 towns, the Democrats carrying but 57—15 towns being evenly divided. Let the Democrats derive what comfort they can from these figures. It is sufficiently evident that the State would be surely Republican without the inspiration of the great Republican majorities in Indiana and Ohio.

This leaves only the solid South, New-York, and New-Jersey in the Hancock column, and, thus constituted, the column foots up only 182 votes—three less than a majority. The party is in a pitiful strait, indeed, for far as its red and rolling eye can reach there is only a wild and Republican waste of States. After this it seems like a work of supererogation—as well as of cruelty—to make further criticisms of the Democratic arithmetic; but what Democrat looks upon New-Jersey with perfect confidence? GRANT carried the State by 15,200 majority in 1872. TILDEN'S majority in 1876 was 12,455. In Indiana a Democratic majority of 14,113, given for the Democratic Secretary of State in 1878, was overcome last week, and PORTER was elected over LANDERS by 7,000 majority—an apparent change of more than 21,000 votes. A slightly greater percentage of change in New-Jersey would give that State to the Republicans in November, and the influences which overturned the Democratic Party in Indiana will surely work with much greater force in the State of New-Jersey, whose industries are of a nature to be more quickly and seriously injured by the evil results of a Democratic victory. Even the New-Jersey Democrats are profoundly alarmed at the tariff declarations of their party and their candidate, and Gen. HANCOCK'S latest letter has failed to reassure them. New-Jersey is, therefore, no longer a certainly Democratic State; at the very most it must be put in the doubtful column. Furthermore, it is perfectly well known that with hearty and earnest work the 35 votes of New-York can be secured by the Republicans. All these things are as evident to Democrats as to their opponents. No wonder the party is trying to cipher out a victory. It is the only way it can be gained.

WADE HAMPTON WANTS A FIGHT.

Senator WADE HAMPTON, of South Carolina, is spoiling for a fight. At least he was in this belligerent condition on the 17th of last September, when from the sanguinary precinct of Dagger Springs, Va., he wrote a letter to Secretary SHERMAN demanding to know if he (the Secretary) was responsible for the following language, attributed to him as having been made at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel Republican conference: "And now you are asked to surrender all you have done into the hands of WADE HAMPTON, and the Kuklux, and the little segment in the North that is called the Democratic Party." To the casual observer there does not appear anything in this remark which should excite the ire of even the most excitable swashbuckler. But, WADE HAMPTON, with blood in his eye, for this was before the October elections, demanded a categorical answer from the Secretary. And he got it. With admirable calmness and dignity, the Secretary, while disclaiming any intention to charge HAMPTON with any personal association with the Kuklux, insisted that so long as he and his associates in the Democratic Party were partakers in the results of the Kuklux policy of the South, by whatever name this policy might be known, they were responsible in logic and in morals for the devices resorted to by the supporters of that policy. Nothing can be clearer than this. WADE HAMPTON and his political associates boast that the 138 Electoral votes of the solid South are secure for the Democratic nominee, whoever he may be. It is notorious that the solidity of this vote has been secured by means which have varied in their degrees of brutality and force, from actual murder to ballot-box stuffing and fraud. By these means the South has been made and kept solid, and the Republican vote in that portion of the country has been wholly suppressed.

It is not too much, therefore, to say, as Secretary SHERMAN says to Senator WADE HAMPTON, that he and other Democratic leaders in the South are "joint copartners with the Kuklux Klan in a policy which has thus far been successful in seizing political power in the South, and which, it is hoped, by the aid of the small segment of the Democratic Party in the North, may be extended to all departments of the Government." If the Republican vote in South Carolina, for example, had not been suppressed by violent and immoral means, Mr. WADE HAMPTON would not now be a United States Senator. Mr. HAMPTON and his immediate associates may not have ridden in midnight raids against Republican voters, or employed violent measures to terrify persons who were opposed to them in politics, or crammed the ballot-boxes with tissue-paper ballots, for the purpose of defeating the will of the people. But other Democrats did this, and HAMPTON, among others, shares in the gains arising from this wicked business.

It is probably because Mr. HAMPTON knows all this to be true that he chafes under the insinuation that his name and fame are associated with the various brutal agencies employed in the South, and generally classed as Kuklux operations. One would suppose that a man who holds his seat in the Congress of the United States under a tainted title would keep discreet silence when the means by which he rose are criticised. But Mr. HAMPTON'S party in South Carolina is largely a party of swashbucklers, men with whom a revolver or a bet are sufficient answer to any argument or statement of fact. Mr. HAMPTON, like others of his class, mistakes noise for logic, and when he finds that Secretary SHERMAN stands by his original language, he grandiloquently informs him that his (HAMPTON'S) address is at a certain Post Office, to which, we may suppose, all communications relating to wounded honor, the code, and gore may be addressed. And, to make things pleasant all around, Mr. HAMPTON says that the Secretary's words are false, and that the Secretary knew them to be false when he uttered them. Mr. HAMPTON is in a gunpowdery mood.

With that fine disregard of the decencies of life which ever characterizes the bully and the swaggerer, Senator HAMPTON, in a speech to his constituents before this correspondence was made public, gave his version of the business, and loudly proclaimed that things had come to a pretty pass when a man who had been elected to Congress should have his past criticised. At least, this is the meaning of that part of the speech in which HAMPTON referred to a correspondence which had not then been made public. And, with that fine sense of honor and chivalry which we are taught to look for when we meet a fighting Southern politician, he told his audience that the Secretary's reply was "equivocal." Let the reader look at the correspondence and see where the equivocation lies. WADE HAMPTON may possess his soul in peace. He has his seat in the Senate, by one means or another, and no amount of gore can ever make his title clear. He is a sharer in the net profits of the Kuklux business. He cannot undo a shameful past by firing his revolvers at the facts.

Although a good many liberties have been taken with the original text of "Daniel Rochat" in translating and adapting it to the stage of the Union-Square Theatre, some parts of the play, not correct in point of fact, are evidently rendered with literal closeness. One of these is the assertion by Rochat and others, in reference to his merely civil marriage with Lea Henderson, that half of her countrywomen (Americans) are married by such form. The assertion serves as a strong argument for the philosophic statesman, and, though it is not true, as everybody here knows, it is quite likely that SARDOU believed it to be true. He might very readily have learned, and would have learned had he not been a Frenchman, that there is no such distinction in this country; as there is in his, between a civil and a religious marriage. France, being at least nominally Roman Catholic, the Church there regards marriage as a sacrament, as, indeed, the Roman Church does here and everywhere. America being, on the other hand, ostensibly Protestant, considers marriage simply as a civil contract, whether the ceremony be performed by a magistrate or clergyman. But almost all Americans, be they orthodox or heterodox, are wedded by ministers of the Gospel, as they are generally named, the examples where they are wedded by civil officers being very few, and usually confined to uncultured persons and those without social position. It is not thought to be "genteel" over here for a couple to be united by a magistrate of any kind. Therefore, hardly any educated American, though he were the most pronounced rationalist or most vehement atheist, would object to the rendering of the nuptial service by the rigidest Pastor of the rigidest congregation. He would look on the Pastor as part of the form necessary to a legal marriage, and leave, as our men almost always do, choice of preacher and character of the ceremony exclusively to the woman. In France, since the great Revolution of 1789, theology and politics have been intimately associated. The Imperialists and Monarchists are as a rule believers in, or adherents of, the Roman Church; while the Republicans, both conservative and radical, are, if not rationalists, at least anti-Catholics. The rationalists, particularly the extremists, will not recognize ecclesiastic authority even so far as to undergo what is called there a religious marriage, which we do not, and by our laws cannot, have. Theology and politics have no sort of connection in our republic, unless the fact that almost every Catholic Irishman is a rampant Democrat can be viewed in such light.

The city of Smyrna, which has just escaped a blockade at the hands of the European powers, still retains, even under Turkish misrule, much of its ancient consequence. Connected by rail with Aidin, Cassaba, and other local centres of traffic, it ranks as the most considerable port of Asia Minor. Its situation on a steep slope overhanging the sea is remarkably beautiful, but the height of the surrounding hills, the narrowness of the channel connecting it with the open sea, and the filthiness common to all Turkish cities, make it extremely unhealthy. The trade is chiefly in the hands of Greeks and Jews. One of the most striking episodes in the history of the latter people connects itself with Smyrna. In 1665 an enterprising Jew named SABBATHAI TZEWI proclaimed himself as the Messiah, and headed a rising against the Porte. But although numbers of his countrymen rallied round him, the revolt failed, and was punished with merciless vigor, while SABBATHAI himself only saved his life by publicly professing the creed of Islam.

The conflict between science and theology of which the most notable example was that between GALILEO and the Inquisition is often cited. It can never be distinctly asserted, though the battle has been fought over and over again, that direct torture was inflicted by the Inquisition on GALILEO. Whether in later days the records have been garbled or changed will never be known. WOHLWILL, a leading authority, who has passed many years in an endeavor to throw light on this vexed question, thinks that GALILEO did suffer the *territio realis* on the 21st of June, 1633. But as on the 22d of the same month he read a recantation, and, being a man of 70 years, he walked a certain distance, torture hardly seems possible. Still, WOHLWILL thinks that this may not have precluded slight torture. Between *territio realis* and *verbalis* there is a horrible difference, and the document which bears GALILEO'S signature to a very sad protocol may have been a forgery. What Prof. ERNECK, in the *Contemporary Review*, says about this business is as follows: "The indignation which the conduct of GALILEO'S opponents awakens in us is increased by the contemplation of their treatment after his sentence and recantation." What was done with the old man may be briefly summed up as follows: GALILEO was sentenced to imprisonment, and was interned in the palace of the Florentine Ambassador. On account of his illness he petitioned the Pope to allow him to return to Florence, for he had to provide for a sister who had eight children. This was not granted, though he was permitted to go to Sienna, but not to leave it under any circumstances without the permission of the Inquisition. In Sienna he again petitioned the Inquisition, hinting that he might return to Florence. Consent was given to his stopping at Arcetri, near Florence, but he must receive no visitors. The Florentine Ambassador pleaded that he might come to Florence on account of GALILEO'S increasing infirmities and his want of medical attendance. This was brutally refused. GALILEO was then suffering from a terrible rupture, aggravated by his many trials. In 1637 GALILEO became totally blind, some time before this MILTON saw him. Two years later GALILEO sent a petition to Rome praying for mercy. "After a long and dangerous illness he had completely lost his sight and was in immediate need of medical care." An Inquisitor was sent to inspect GALILEO'S case. He reported: "He is in so wretched a plight as rather to resemble a corpse than a living man." On the 9th of March, 1638, GALILEO went to Florence, but under the condition "that he should not go into the town to pay visits, and that in his own house no public or private conversations should be held respecting the Copernican opinions." This was to be obeyed under pain of excommunication and imprisonment for life. Then, in the last days of this poor old man's life, Inquisitorial stress was lessened. He might talk science, but not Copernican heresies. In 1642, early in the year, GALILEO died, aged 78. What a famous vitality he must have had. He was buried in the family vault of Santa Croce. The Inquisition got wind that there was the intention to erect a monument to him. But the Inquisition would not hear of it—one who had been sentenced by the Holy Office should have no monument erected to his memory. In fact, the prosecution of GALILEO never ceased until 100 years after his death. "That motion of the earth is, indeed, at the present time acknowledged by the very authorities who denounced this thesis as heretical, and condemned GALILEO because of it," pithily writes Prof. ERNECK.

The morganatic marriage of the Czar of Russia and the Princess DOLGOROUKI, though for some time anticipated, would seem to have followed hard upon the Czarina's death. But it can scarcely be considered hasty when it is remembered that the Princess has been some twelve years ALEXANDER'S mistress and is now the mother of several of his children. He certainly loves her far more passionately than prudently, as many of his impolitic acts, prompted by her influence, and his great desire to make her the partner of his throne as well as of his heart, abundantly attest. His love for her has been of late, according to all accounts, the absorbing emotion of his life, and his evident determination to indemnify her so far as practicable, for the very unconventional past, is by no means common with sovereigns. He could not easily have taken any step which would have met with less approval in his own dominions than have his peculiar nuptials just celebrated. But when love burns in the breast of an Emperor near 63 years old, prudence is not to be expected. Morganatic marriages have for centuries been made by German Princes; and as the ROMANOFFS are German by blood, it is natural enough that their present head should follow his ancestral custom. Neither the wife nor her children are entitled, usually, in a union of this kind to share the rank or possessions of the husband, the dowry being considered a requital for the loss of ordinary connubial rights and privileges. One of the most noted of such alliances was that of FREDERICK WILLIAM III. of Prussia with the Countess AUGUSTA VON HARRACH, who, at the time of the wedding, was made Princess of Liegnitz. Out of the usage has gradually arisen a code of matrimonial law by which the union of Princes with members of the lower order in other than morganatic form has been attended with very serious consequences, mainly to the women. The lovely and unhappy AGNES BERNAUER, whom Duke ALBRECHT of Bavaria had espoused, was savagely put to death, in the fifteenth century, during the absence of her lord, on a charge of having bewitched him. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the German Princes were in the habit of taking a morganatic wife in addition to a regular wife. LANDGRAVE PHILIP of Hesse set the example, though not without the disapproval of the leading reformers. During the past century ANTON ULRICH, Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, tried hard to depart from the established rule in an effort to obtain for his morganatic wife the title of Duchess, and for her children the right of succession. The Emperor, sustained by the highest nobility of the realm, refused his suit, declaring that there could be no complete marriage in princely families except between persons of equal birth. Morganatic marriages have not decreased in Germany during the last sixty or seventy years. One of the most remarkable instances was the marriage of the daughter of the Postmaster of Ansee, (Styria,) afterward created Countess of MERAN, to the late Archduke JOHN. These left-handed connections are recognized and tolerated among the higher aristocracy not less than among princely lines. In Prussia, even the inferior gentry may, and often do, contract them. THERESE ELSSLER, who visited this country well nigh forty years ago, on a dancing tour with her then renowned sister, FANNY, was morganatically married ten years later to Prince ADALBERT of Prussia and was ennobled as Frau von BARNIM. The Roman and the Greek Churches have virtually sanctioned morganatic marriages, which are palpably unjust to women, to true domesticity, and to the best interests of morality.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

A few Greenbackers in the First District of Saratoga County have nominated Dr. E. V. Wright for the Assembly.

The Democrats of the Twenty-seventh District of this State have nominated Mr. Clement W. Bennett, who is said to have a Summer residence in Yates County, for Congress.

Senator Gordon, Gov. Colquitt, and Senator Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, are to take the stump in Florida. The Democrats announce that they intend to do all in their power to save the State.

The Massachusetts Prohibition State Committee has issued an appeal for votes for its party's national candidates, on the ground that their object is national, and demands national legislation.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* is discoursing eloquently upon "the many iniquities of the present tariff," and appealing for votes for Randolph Tucker for Congress, that he may assist in bringing about a change.

Mr. Morris Shaunessy has been nominated for the Assembly by the Democrats of the Second District of Otsego County. The Greenbackers of Tompkins County have nominated William Hanford for the Assembly.

Col. W. A. McDonald, Independent Democratic candidate for Congress in the First District of Georgia, has withdrawn from the field. This leaves a straight contest between Col. John T. Collins, Republican, and George R. Black, Democrat.

The Louisville *Commercial* is stimulating Republicans of Kentucky to make the effort to elect five Representatives to the next Congress—Flippin from the Third District, Burns from the Fifth, White from the Ninth, Thomas from the Tenth, and Denny from the Eighth.

Displeased with the methods by which he was defeated as a candidate in the Republican convention, Mr. D. S. Bennett has thought it advisable to announce himself as an Independent Republican candidate for the Assembly in the Third District of Erie County.

It is reported that Judge Emory F. Warren, of Chautauqua County, has offered himself as an independent Republican candidate for Congress in the Thirty-third District of this State, and that there is some dissatisfaction felt with both the regular Republican and Democratic nominees.

The Democrats

One of the most singular developments of human nature is reported from Ohio, where a certain man, who was a violent opponent during the war, has announced his intention to vote for Garfield and Arthur. He says that he remembers well that during the war Democrats in almost every county refused to vote for Republicans because they were mad [illegible] refused to vote for any one could desire, and with the following form is any one could desire the ticket:

For President,
For Vice-President,
For Governor,
For Lieutenant-Governor,
For Secretary of State,
For Auditor,
For Treasurer,
For Attorney-General,
For Clerk of the Supreme Court,
For Member of Congress,
For Judge of the Court of Common Pleas,
For Sheriff,
For Commissioner,
For Infirmary Director,
For Coroner,
For Surveyor,
For Member of the Board of Public Works,
For Representative,
For Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas,
For Prosecuting Attorney,
For Recorder,
For Treasurer,
For Commissioner,
For Infirmary Director,
For Coroner,
For Surveyor,

The Democrats have nominated an unexpected and mortifying defeat in Indiana and Ohio. It is dimensional, and may prove fatal. It is silly to make light of it, and idle to try to whittle it away by counting calculations and adroit figuring. The Democrats are beaten, badly beaten; whether beaten to death or not is the only question.

Democrats are beaten, and their desertion is owing to the fact that they have been [illegible] by the Democratic party. Democrats have not been [illegible] by the Democratic party. Democrats have not been [illegible] by the Democratic party. Democrats have not been [illegible] by the Democratic party.

NO MINCING MATTERS!

From yesterday's Sun.

The Democrats have sustained an unexpected defeat in Indiana and Ohio. It is dimensional, and may prove fatal. It is silly to make light of it, and idle to try to whittle it away by counting calculations and adroit figuring. The Democrats are beaten, badly beaten; whether beaten to death or not is the only question.

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THE CHARLESTON COTTON FIRE

FIRE STILL BURNING IN ONE STACK—SHIPPING LOSSES NOW ESTIMATED AT NEARLY $600,000

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 15.—The cotton fire which broke out on the North Commercial Wharf on the night of the 13th inst. has not yet been entirely extinguished, but the flames are under control. Many idle bystanders were present during the day, and one of the Morris Island steamers was detailed to keep them away. The Fire Department, which has been [illegible] by the Democratic party, has done excellent service, and may be expected to [illegible] to its duty. The Executive Committee of the club will meet this evening to [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] and

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

The Stock of Cotton held by the Clearing-House Banks of New-York.

	Bales.
Astor Place	1,000
E. D. Morgan, Jr.	500
Fourth National	1,000
Hanover	2,000
Manhattan	4,000
Merchants' Exchange	1,000
Metropolitan	1,000
Nassau	1,000
Ninth National	1,000
Park	1,000
Phenix	1,000
Seventh National	1,000
Total	16,500

Receipts, Exports, and Stocks of Cotton at New-York.

	Receipts.	Exports.	Stocks.
Saturday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Monday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Tuesday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Wednesday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Thursday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Friday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Total	6,000	6,000	

Receipts, Exports, and Stocks of Cotton at Galveston.

	Receipts.	Exports.	Stocks.
Saturday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Monday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Tuesday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Wednesday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Thursday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Friday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Total	6,000	6,000	

Receipts, Exports, and Stocks of Cotton at New-Orleans.

	Receipts.	Exports.	Stocks.
Saturday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Monday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Tuesday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Wednesday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Thursday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Friday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Total	6,000	6,000	

Receipts, Exports, and Stocks of Cotton at Mobile.

	Receipts.	Exports.	Stocks.
Saturday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Monday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Tuesday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Wednesday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Thursday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Friday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Total	6,000	6,000	

Receipts, Exports, and Stocks of Cotton at Charleston.

	Receipts.	Exports.	Stocks.
Saturday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Monday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Tuesday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Wednesday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Thursday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Friday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Total	6,000	6,000	

Receipts, Exports, and Stocks of Cotton at Savannah.

	Receipts.	Exports.	Stocks.
Saturday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Monday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Tuesday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Wednesday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Thursday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Friday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Total	6,000	6,000	

Receipts, Exports, and Stocks of Cotton at Texas.

	Receipts.	Exports.	Stocks.
Saturday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Monday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Tuesday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Wednesday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Thursday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Friday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Total	6,000	6,000	

Receipts, Exports, and Stocks of Cotton at Memphis.

	Receipts.	Exports.	Stocks.
Saturday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Monday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Tuesday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Wednesday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Thursday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Friday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Total	6,000	6,000	

Receipts, Exports, and Stocks of Cotton at Augusta.

	Receipts.	Exports.	Stocks.
Saturday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Monday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Tuesday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Wednesday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Thursday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Friday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Total	6,000	6,000	

Receipts, Exports, and Stocks of Cotton at Nashville.

	Receipts.	Exports.	Stocks.
Saturday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Monday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Tuesday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Wednesday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Thursday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Friday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Total	6,000	6,000	

Receipts, Exports, and Stocks of Cotton at Atlanta.

	Receipts.	Exports.	Stocks.
Saturday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Monday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Tuesday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Wednesday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Thursday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Friday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Total	6,000	6,000	

Receipts, Exports, and Stocks of Cotton at Charlotte.

	Receipts.	Exports.	Stocks.
Saturday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Monday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Tuesday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Wednesday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Thursday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Friday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Total	6,000	6,000	

Receipts, Exports, and Stocks of Cotton at Columbus.

	Receipts.	Exports.	Stocks.
Saturday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Monday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Tuesday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Wednesday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Thursday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Friday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Total	6,000	6,000	

Receipts, Exports, and Stocks of Cotton at Macon.

	Receipts.	Exports.	Stocks.
Saturday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Monday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Tuesday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Wednesday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Thursday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Friday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Total	6,000	6,000	

Receipts, Exports, and Stocks of Cotton at Montgomery.

	Receipts.	Exports.	Stocks.
Saturday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Monday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Tuesday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Wednesday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Thursday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Friday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Total	6,000	6,000	

Receipts, Exports, and Stocks of Cotton at Selma.

	Receipts.	Exports.	Stocks.
Saturday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Monday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Tuesday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Wednesday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Thursday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Friday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Total	6,000	6,000	

Receipts, Exports, and Stocks of Cotton at Rome.

	Receipts.	Exports.	Stocks.
Saturday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Monday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Tuesday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Wednesday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Thursday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Friday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Total	6,000	6,000	

Receipts, Exports, and Stocks of Cotton at Charleston.

	Receipts.	Exports.	Stocks.
Saturday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Monday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Tuesday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Wednesday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Thursday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Friday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Total	6,000	6,000	

Receipts, Exports, and Stocks of Cotton at Savannah.

	Receipts.	Exports.	Stocks.
Saturday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Monday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Tuesday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Wednesday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Thursday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Friday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Total	6,000	6,000	

Receipts, Exports, and Stocks of Cotton at Texas.

	Receipts.	Exports.	Stocks.
Saturday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Monday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Tuesday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Wednesday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Thursday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Friday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Total	6,000	6,000	

Receipts, Exports, and Stocks of Cotton at Memphis.

	Receipts.	Exports.	Stocks.
Saturday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Monday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Tuesday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Wednesday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Thursday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Friday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Total	6,000	6,000	

Receipts, Exports, and Stocks of Cotton at Augusta.

	Receipts.	Exports.	Stocks.
Saturday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Monday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Tuesday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Wednesday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Thursday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Friday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Total	6,000	6,000	

Receipts, Exports, and Stocks of Cotton at Nashville.

	Receipts.	Exports.	Stocks.
Saturday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Monday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Tuesday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Wednesday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Thursday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Friday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Total	6,000	6,000	

Receipts, Exports, and Stocks of Cotton at Atlanta.

	Receipts.	Exports.	Stocks.
Saturday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Monday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Tuesday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Wednesday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Thursday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Friday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Total	6,000	6,000	

Receipts, Exports, and Stocks of Cotton at Charlotte.

	Receipts.	Exports.	Stocks.
Saturday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Monday	1,000	1,000	17,000
Tuesday	1,000	1,000	17,000

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,359 Broadway, southwest corner of 37th-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A YOUNG LADY WITH FEW HOURS TO SPARE would teach young children at home; plain English branches and French; also wishes to instruct or entertain invalid; terms moderate; best of references given. Address Cheerful, box 24, 1,359 Broadway Up-town Office, No. 1,359 Broadway.

A LADY WHO UNDERSTANDS ALL branches of cooking, confectionery, pastry, ices and dessert, is willing to devote half her time to giving instruction; best of references. Address M. P., box 30, 1,359 Broadway Up-town Office, No. 1,359 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class chamber-maid; would like to go S. or W.; no washing; City reference. Address M. P. S., box No. 24 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,359 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as private family; do chamber-work or take care of children. Call at No. 248 West 14th-st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl in a private family; is the country; private wages; best reference. Call at No. 346 East 12th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as competent chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 304 West 14th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY FIRST-CLASS GERMAN; would like a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 207 West 14th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl in private family; four years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 206 East 56th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY YOUNG GIRL IN FIRST-class private family willing to assist in washing; five years' best City reference. Address M. A., box No. 30 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,359 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Seamstress.—By a thoroughly neat and competent young woman; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 147 East 31st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl or chamber-maid and children's nurse; or do plain sewing; City reference. Address E. E., box No. 31, Times Up-town Office, 1,359 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEWING, OR Chamber-maid and washing.—By a Protestant young woman, lately arrived. Call at No. 438 West 37th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; good City reference. Call at No. 29 West 44th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl; can do fine washing; is a perfect fine dresser; best reference. Call at No. 224 West 37th-st., at grocery.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING Or Regular Laundress.—By a respectable Protestant girl; good references. Call, two days, at No. 226 East 34th-st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Chamber-work and Fine Washing.—By a young Protestant girl; best of reference. Call or address No. 50 East 41st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—FIRST CLASS; BY A MOST respectable young woman; is a good plain seamstress; willing and obliging; very best City reference. Call at No. 139 West 44th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GIRL AS FIRST-class chamber-maid; would assist with washing; best City reference. Call at No. 31 West 23d-st., private employer's.

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CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Good City reference, over four years'. Can be seen at No. 353 2d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant girl, lately landed; or light house-work. Call at No. 345 West 37th-st., in the store.

CHAMBER-MAID, OR TO DO CHAMBER Work and Assist with Laundry Work.—By a colored girl; with reference. Apply at No. 11 East 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference from last place. Call at 311 West 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING.—By a young woman; best City reference. Call at No. 7 West 38th-st., 2 doors west of 5th-av., from 1:30 to 2:30.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant girl; a private family in the City; good reference. Call at No. 36 9th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl; private family only; highest reference. Call at No. 76 West 55th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID.—By a young Protestant girl; best City reference. Call or address No. 145 West 30th-st., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl in private family; four years' City reference from last place. Call at No 206 East 56th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY YOUNG GIRL IN FIRST-class private family willing to assist in washing; five years' best City reference. Address M. A., box No. 30 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,359 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Seamstress.—By a thoroughly neat and competent young woman; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 147 East 31st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl or chamber-maid and children's nurse; or do plain sewing; City reference. Address E. E., box No. 31, Times Up-town Office, 1,359 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEWING, OR Chamber-maid and washing.—By a Protestant young woman, lately arrived. Call at No. 438 West 37th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a young girl in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; good City reference. Call at No. 29 West 44th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl; can do fine washing; is a perfect fine dresser; best reference. Call at No. 224 West 37th-st., at grocery.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING Or Regular Laundress.—By a respectable Protestant girl; good references. Call, two days, at No. 226 East 34th-st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Chamber-work and Fine Washing.—By a young Protestant girl; best of reference. Call or address No. 50 East 41st-st.

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COOK, &c.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN; can take care of horses, milk, and will make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; good reference. Address T. E., box No. 514 Times Office.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN IN A PRIvate family; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 235 East 32d-st., near 2d-av.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN IN A PRIvate family; good baker; would assist with washing; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 206 East 54th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN JUST FROM THE country; would like a place in a private family; first-class cook; best City reference; no cards answered. Call at No. 314 East 32d-st.

COOK.—FIRST CLASS; BY AN INTELLIGENT woman; understands French, English, and American cooking; reference. Call at No. 307 West 30th-st., second floor.

COOK.—JUST DISENGAGED; THOROUGHLY UNderstands her business in soups, pastry, and game; good baker; good City reference. Open at No. 1,359 East 55th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable girl in a private family; has three years and six months' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 338 East 56th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL IN AN EXcellent cook and baker; good City references from last place. Call or address No. 345 Lexington-av.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 102 West 13th-st., two flights up.

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GROOM, &c

THE CHURCH CONGRESS.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTION IN THE CHURCH CONVENTION.

WOMEN WHOM BISHOPS MAY SET APART FOR SUCH WORK—THE DUTIES, EXPERIENCE, AND OTHER THINGS REQUIRED OF THEM—NEW DIOCESES—COLLECTIONS FOR MISSIONARY PURPOSES.

The House of Deputies of the General Convention of the Episcopal Church opened its eleventh triennial session in Dr. Tyng's Church of the Holy Trinity, at 10½ yesterday morning, with the customary service of morning prayer, at which Bishop Wilmer, of Alabama, the Rev. Dr. E. T. Perkins, of Kentucky, and the Rev. George Vernon, of Point du Lac, officiated. After the reading of the report of Secretary Hutchins, which was approved, President Beardsley broke in on the order of business. The Committee on Canons presented several reports on matters which had been referred to it.

One was on the subject of the registry and enumeration of communicants of the Church. The committee offered a resolution referring the matter to the careful consideration of the Diocesan Conventions and of the clergy. The resolution was passed. The question of ritual in the services was thereafter, unless the Convention otherwise ordered, made free, which was reported by the Committee on the Memorial of the Free Church Association, presented to the House last Thursday, was disposed of in such a manner that it can hardly be brought up again at the present Convention. The committee reported that, while it is desirable that all churches shall be free, the Episcopal Church in the United States is not at the present time in a condition to take such an important step, and the committee, therefore, asked to be discharged from further consideration of the subject. The request was granted. The committee also reported that the memorial of the West Virginia delegation, to establish a special organization for the colored churches of the South, and offered a resolution for the appointment of a joint committee of three Bishops, five Presbyters, and five laymen, to take the matter into consideration. The resolution was placed on the calendar. With regard to the message of the House of Bishops, refusing to grant to the Federate Council of the Dioceses of Illinois the power to form an appellate jurisdiction, which had been voted to it by the House, the committee recommended that the House adhere to its position, and ask the House of Bishops for a committee of conference on the question of the Illinois Council. This report also went on the calendar.

Dr. Morgan Dix, of New-York, offered and read the report of the joint committee on Deaconesses and Sisters, which proposed the introduction of a new canon into the laws of the Church, and is one of the most important reports thus far made to the Convention. The committee having the matter in hand was composed of Bishop Wilmer, of Alabama; Dr. Dix, the Rev. Dr. Hall, of Vermont; Bishop Burgess, of Quincy; Dr. Trimble, of Arkansas; Dr. Rankine, of Western New-York; Dr. Garrison, of New-Jersey; Bishop Pentick, of Cape Palmas; Dr. Boyce, of Wisconsin; Mr. Burwell, of Pittsburg; Mr. Mudge, of Massachusetts; Dr. Franklin, of New-Jersey, and Dr. Platt, of California. Assistant Bishop Dudley, of Kentucky, moved that the words which in the plan provide for the printing of the names and subscriptions of donors to the missionary fund be stricken out. He thought it was not right for a Christian to blazon his offerings to the cause of the Lord to the world, or for the Church to encourage a Christian to look for such publicity as the plan proposes. The amendment offered by the Assistant Bishop of Kentucky was laid on the table. The vote on the main question was then taken, and the proposition of Bishop Neely, advocating the plan of the Board of Managers, was approved.

Bishop Whittle, of Virginia, offered a resolution calling on the Board of Managers of the Foreign and Domestic Missionary Society to consider whether they can not so conduct it as to make a more liberal provision for the preaching of the Gospel to the 4,000,000 negroes who inhabit the Southern States. Dr. Hancock, of the Diocese of Virginia, seconded the resolution of Bishop Whittle, and made a stirring appeal for funds to carry on the missionary work among the colored people. The resolution was carried unanimously. The Board of Missions, at 3:30, adjourned to Monday next at 9 o'clock.

The House of Deputies was called to order immediately after the adjournment of the Board of Missions, and, the committees being ready, the business of the calendar was taken up, the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Dioceses, relating to the admission of the proposed new Diocese of Dakota, being the first in order. Dr. Adams, of Chicago, spoke in opposition to the admission of the new dioceses, until it is able to support a Bishop. Dr. Beasley, of Kansas, insisted that the Diocese of Dakota should be admitted, as it had complied with all the requirements of the constitution, and the House had no right to ask anything more. Mr. Bennett, of Massachusetts, contested this ground, and said that it was the purpose of the framers of the constitution, while it gave power to the General Convention to admit a new diocese, under certain conditions, did not compel the Convention to admit it, and the Convention ought certainly to insist that every provision of the constitution be complied with. The discussion was continued throughout the afternoon, the arguments being devoted to the interpretation of the constitution. Pending the discussion, the House of Deputies adjourned until this morning at 9:30. The calendar for to-day is as follows:

(22.) Report of Committee on Admission of New Dioceses, relating to the admission of Dakota. (23.) Report of Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, relating to graduated representation. (24.) Report of Committee on Revision of Rules, relating to the Committee on Canons sitting during the recess. (25.) Report of Committee on Rules, relating to certain alterations in the phraseology in the direction of liturgical enrichment, &c. (26.) Report of Committee on Canons on the subject of Missionary Bishops in the Territories. (27.) Report of the same committee, relating to a revision of the King James version of the Bible. (28.) Report of the same committee on the organization of the Church for colored people. (29.) Report of the same committee, recommending as adherents to the section of this House with reference to the Lower Counties of the dioceses in Illinois, and requesting of the House of Bishops a committee of conference. (30.) Report of the Joint Committee on Deaconesses and Sisters.

STORMY WEATHER AT SEA.

The steam-ship Maas, of the Netherlands line, arrived from Rotterdam yesterday after a stormy passage of 10 days. Shortly after the vessel had got into the English Channel head winds set in and continued until Friday last. On the 7th the gale was very severe, and several sails were blown away by violent squalls which came from northnorth-east and north-north-west. High seas constantly swept over the decks, and the passengers were compelled to remain below. On the 13th another terrible gale was experienced. Fierce northerly squalls struck the vessel, blowing away several more sails. The ship rolled heavily, while huge volumes of water washed over the decks. On Friday last, after the gales had subsided and the Maas was about 100 miles south-west of Sable Island, a small vessel was passed, showing bottom upwards. She was evidently a coaster of about 80 tons. The bottom was not copper, but was painted black. Capt. Stoer, of the Norwegian bark Sloat, which arrived from Great Yarmouth, reports that on the 15th a vessel was seen on the beach at Orfordness, apparently on the Shingles. Her hull, full overboard and was [illegible] Haven, which arrived from Stettin, with a cargo of mahogany, yesterday, was caught in a hurricane when off Charleston. The vessel blew from south-south-east and north-north-east with terrific force for six hours, causing the bark's cargo to shift to one side. During the remainder of the passage north-easterly gales prevailed.

BAPTISTS AND THE THEATRE.

A CHURCH DISCUSSION IN WHICH THE PASSION PLAY WAS A TOPIC.

The question, "Have secular amusements a place and a purpose in the life in Christ?" was the subject of a paper read by the Rev. Dr. J. Sanford Holmes before the Baptist Ministers' Conference yesterday. Dr. Holmes, who is Pastor of the Riverside Baptist Church, lately recognized as one of the denominational churches by an ecclesiastical council, said in his introductory remarks that he would not attempt to discuss the perplexing question whether it was right or not to dance and attend the theatres. The question he had chosen to speak about related to persons of mature age, and not to those passing through the sportive period of life. Secular amusements were nowhere commanded or commended in the Bible. It did not enjoin amusements as parts of Christian duty. Christ was not without the tenderest solicitude for the physical well-being of His disciples, but He had never said, "Unbend your cords and amuse yourselves." Neither had Paul ever intimated or suggested relaxation or indulgence to Christian daughter. Jesus had often grown weary, and yet it had never been said that He ever resorted to amusements for recreation. Mr. Talmage, who proposed to be a disciple of Democritus, the laughing philosopher, had said that but for the sport and recreation of his life he would have been dead long ago, yet he had assailed the theatre as he would have fought hell itself. This was mere quackery. Rest and relaxation were necessities of tired, jaded humanity, and God had provided them. The remedy was devotion, prayer, praise, meditation, and communion with God. Those were the divinely appointed needs for the rest and reinvigoration of the exhausted life in Christ. It was asserted by some of the Fathers that prayerless festivity, enjoyment, and communion with His Father relaxation. A true Christian could, the essayist believed, have little relish for secular amusements and their attendant fun and frolic. He only spoke, however, of the fully developed Christian life—that period of life when men and women should put away childish things. It was absurd to suppose that a Christian might play ball, croquet, romp and laugh, and yet not dance or attend the theatre. That was nothing but quackery. Mr. Talmage's tirade against the play-house was sheer nonsense while he professed to try fun and frolic. Yet that fellow Mr. Talmage laughed at might make other men cry. The teachings of "this modern laughing philosopher" reminded Dr. Holme of the story of a little boy who said he would like to go to heaven if he could go to another place every Saturday afternoon to play. Although Dr. Holmes would not have a gloomy, long-faced Christians, he still believed that good Christians should wait for the proper season to laugh and amuse themselves. Mere secular amusements were, at best, to the Christian the task-work of idleness, rather than refreshment to the exhausted and wearied frame.

Very few of the ministers expressed entire concurrence in Dr. Holme's ideas as expressed in his paper. Dr. Hiscock said he would have been better pleased if the essayist had devoted himself exclusively to the question of the propriety of dancing and theatre-going. Dr. Hiscock himself had played croquet, and had not believed it sinful, but he abominated the theatre.

Brother Motley, Pastor of a colored church, speaking on the subject of dancing, said he recalled a time in his early life when as a certain stage of prayer-meeting the sisters would join hands and sing to the music, while the brethren would gather round to support them when they became exhausted. [Laughter.]

Brother Morse regretted that the essayist had failed to make some reference to the Passion Play, which he was about to be produced in this City. He [Brother Morse] had been deeply exercised over the fact, for he regarded such a representation as one of the abominations of the age.

Dr. Holme was not surprised, he said, at the views expressed. He had seen the Passion Play performed at Ober-Ammergau, and had shed tears over it. He would advise every one to go and see it there, because the people performing it were actuated by a deep religious feeling. He would not advise any one to witness the play here, for the men and women engaged to represent the characters would not be influenced by any religious principles.

DISCUSSING CO-OPERATION.

OUTLINE OF THE PLAN PROPOSED FOR THIS CITY.

A meeting of the Central Co-operative Board was held yesterday in a small office on the top floor of No. 291 Broadway. Twelve gentlemen who have taken an active interest in the project to establish in this country a system of co-operation similar to that in operation in England were present. They were: Courtlandt Palmer, J. F. Crawford, E. O. Bill, James Warren, John Gledhill, A. R. Foote, Samuel Leavitt, Parke Mathewson, W. S. Sage, John Roebuck, Benjamin Urner, and James H. Whitehorne. Mr. Foote presided. Mr. Sage, of the committee appointed to prepare an address to the public, presented a long document, descriptive of the co-operative system pursued at Rochdale, England, and concluding substantially as follows: The English stores are to-day working on the basis of first paying capital 5 per cent. interest, and then dividing the remaining profits between purchases and wages in proportion to the amount of purchases made and the amount of wages paid. The plans on which the committee seeks to organize stores in this country are thus outlined: After the payment of legal interest, t. e., 5 per cent. per annum, or 1¼ per cent. per quarter, 5 per cent. of the remaining profit would be placed to the credit of a reserve fund to be disposed of as the members would desire. Two and a half per cent. of the remaining profit would then be placed to the credit of an educational fund, while the remaining profit would be divided equally among the full amount of wages paid during the quarter, the full amount of sales for the quarter, and one-quarter of the amount of capital invested at the beginning of the quarter. The dividends on all sales made to unknown persons and one-half of the dividends on sales to non-members, however, would be placed to the credit of the reserve fund. This system, the committee adds, has received the approval of many of the leading authorities on co-operation. The report was concurred in, and the committee was authorized to have it published. A discussion relative to the arrangements for the proposed public reception to Mr. Thomas Hughes followed. A committee was authorized to issue invitations to well-known gentlemen to participate in the meeting at Cooper Institute, where Mr. Hughes will probably deliver a lecture on "Co-operation." The same committee was directed to raise $500, needed to pay the incidental expenses of the reception.

NEW ATTRACTIONS AT KINZEY & CO.'S.

A trip through the various departments in Kinzey & Co's dry goods establishment, Nos. 341, 343, and 345 Sixth-avenue, at this particular season cannot fail to be productive of many benefits to shoppers. The stock of the firm has been increased by the importation of many novelties in silks, dress trimmings, ribbons, underwear, and hats and bonnets, which must attract the favorable attention of Fall customers. The display of brocaded silks for evening and walking dresses and of embossed and Pekin velvets is rich and showy, and their prices, especially for the former, are remarkably low. Of satins and ladies' cloths, with brocaded ribbons to match these brocaded silks there is no end to the variety, and no limit to the number of designs which are presented. In the millinery department plumes of the most delicate shades of bronze and gold, plum and heliotrope, and ostrich tips and mixtures are to be found, together with an assortment of feather bands, tiger claws, stiff and soft breasts and bandeaus, all of which, in the hands of a deft milliner, can be made to set off to advantage the round hats now so generally worn by ladies. The flower baskets also exhibited in this department are an importation designed to be worn with evening costumes. They are unique and very pretty. Elaborately beaded passementeries, silk and jet fringes, beaded shoulder capes, and handsome cloak and dress ornaments are among the attractions of the dress trimming department, while a new line of corsets and underwear has attracted throngs of ladies to the inspection of these novelties. Perhaps the most notable of the articles which this firm has just imported are the cloth and velvet Prand bonnets from the establishments of such milliners as Mmes. Virot, Josse, and Raymond, and S. Gillot & Co. They are each elaborately trimmed with a new combination of plushes, velvets, and silks, and together form a display of beaver hats and Derbys form the centre of an admiring group of ladies hourly each day.

WORK ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL IS DOING.

The Society of St. Luke's Hospital held its annual meeting last evening at the hospital. Mr. Edward Schell presiding. A report submitted by the Board of Managers said that the number of patients received during the year was 1,324, of whom 544 were discharged cured, 419 left the hospital improved, 123 left unimproved, and 140 died. The present number of inmates was 159. Of the entire number treated during the year, 1,114 were charity patients. The average cost per capita per day was $1 09¾. Of the patients, 600 were Episcopalians, 76 belonged to other Christian bodies, 4 were Hebrews, and 28 professed no religious belief. No sufferers were turned from the doors of the hospital because they had the means to pay for treatment. The income from the permanent fund is not one-half sufficient, the managers assert, to meet the increasing demands for gratuitous treatment. The total expenditures for the year amounted to $63,776 54. Of this sum $45,107 98 went to meet the current expenses of the hospital, the remainder being devoted to the payment of bills for repairs. In consequence of an unusually large outlay under the latter head, the accounts of the year just closed show a deficit of $13,320 86. The Superintendent and Pastor presented a report, in which he made an earnest appeal in behalf of larger provision for sufferers from chronic and incurable diseases for whom no adequate accommodations are now made by any of the City charities. The society remained the Board of Managers chosen last year.

WADE HAMPTON IN A RAGE

A LIVELY CORRESPONDENCE WITH JOHN SHERMAN.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA SENATOR DISLIKES TO HAVE HIS NAME ASSOCIATED WITH THE KUKLUX—HE CHARGES SHERMAN WITH FALSEHOOD—SOME HARD FACTS FROM THE SECRETARY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Secretary Sherman to-day furnished for publication the following correspondence between himself and Senator Hampton, of South Carolina:

I.

DAGGER SPRINGS, Sept. 17, 1880.

The Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: Some days ago I saw a report of your speech at the conference held by the National Republican Committee at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, in New-York, and you were quoted as having used the following language: "And now you are asked to surrender all you have done into the hands of Wade Hampton, and the Kuklux, and the little segment in the North that is called the Democratic Party." May I ask if you used these words, and if you did so, did you mean to connect me, directly or indirectly, with what was known as the Kuklux Klan? Requesting an early reply, addressed to me, care of Augustus Schell, Esq., New-York, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WADE HAMPTON.

II.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21, 1880.

The Hon. Wade Hampton, care Augustus Schell, Esq., New-York:

SIR: Your note of the 17th inst. is received, in which you inquire whether at the conference held by the National Republican Committee at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, New-York, I used the language attributed to me. * * * In reply I have to advise you that, while I do not remember the precise language, I presume the report correctly stated, in a condensed way, the idea which I intended to express. I doubt not you as a leading representative of the Democratic Party in the South, and referred to the Kuklux Klan as a representative of the barbarous agencies by which the Democrats have subverted the civil and political rights of the Republicans of the South. I did not connect you personally with the Kuklux Klan. Indeed, I knew that you had in one or two important instances resisted and defeated its worst impulses. I appreciate the sense of honor which makes you shrink from being named in connection with it. Still you and your associates, Democratic men in the South, now enjoy the benefits of political power, derived from the atrocities of the Kuklux Klan, in which phrase I include all the numerous aliases by which it has from time to time been known in the South. Your power in the Southern States rests upon actual crimes of every grade in the code of crimes, from murder to the meanest form of ballot-box stuffing, committed by the Kuklux Klan and its kindred associates, and, as you know, some of the worst of them committed since 1877, when you and they gave the most solemn assurances to the country that, if the Kuklux would be let alone, and the Democratic ticket would be put into power in the Southern States, there would be no further violence. You and a half per cent. of the people of the South, who were allied with the Democratic Party in the North, may be extended to all departments of the Government. It is in this sense that I spoke of you as the Kuklux Klan, and the Northern Democratic Party.

Permit me, in conclusion, while frankly answering your question, to say that the most fatal policy for the South would be, by such agencies as I have mentioned, to secure again political ascendency in this country, for I assure you that the manhood and independence of the Northern States will continue the struggle until every Republican in the South shall have free and unrestricted enjoyment of equal civil and political privileges, including a free ballot, free count, free speech, and free press, and the agitation made necessary to secure such results will be steadily, if not rapidly, fatal to the power of the people of the South. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN SHERMAN.

III.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Oct. 1, 1880.

SIR: Your letter has been received, and as you do not disclaim the language to which I called your attention, I have only to say that in using it you attributed to me what is false, and what you knew to be false. My address will be Columbia, S. C. I am, your obedient servant, WADE HAMPTON.

Hon. JOHN SHERMAN.

IV.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18, 1880.

Hon. Wade Hampton, Columbia, S. C.:

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 1st inst., handed me unopened by Mr. C. McKinley a few moments ago, after my return from the West.

I had this morning read what purported to be an extract of a speech made by you, and published in the Charleston *News and Courier*, which, from your personal reputation as a gentleman had denied that you had made such a speech or written such a letter as is attributed to you in that paper.

What I stated to you in my letter of Sept. 21 I believe to be true, notwithstanding your denial; and it can be known to be true by the public records and, as a matter of history, as you had long before your letter was delivered to me, seen proper to make a public statement of your views of the correspondence, I will give it to the press without note or comment, and let the public decide between us. Very respectfully,

JOHN SHERMAN.

The article referred to as published in the Charleston *News and Courier* purporting to be an extract from a speech of Wade Hampton was as follows:

Mr. John Sherman, the Secretary of the Treasury, said, some time ago, that the people were called upon to surrender all they possessed to Wade Hampton and the Kuklux, and the little segment in the North that is called the Democratic Party.